

# Eastern Shore

# General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the Laws of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. II., No. 1.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1813.

[No. 27, 694.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR.  
See The Star and The Citizen for minute par-  
ticulars of the above. No paper can be dis-  
tributed until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for  
the Star, and continued weekly for twelve  
weeks thereafter.

## CHANDLER'S SALE.

By order of a Decree of the High Court of Chan-

cery,  
The subscriber will expose to public sale, at  
Lowe's Tavern in Easton, on Monday the 6th day  
of March next, if not, if not, the 7th day  
thereafter.—That valuable tract of land lying in  
Talbot county, called "Bole's Range," contain-  
ing 250 acres, purchased by John Collett, May  
1809. It is deemed unnecessary to give a full  
description of this property, and it is recom-  
mended to those who wish to purchase will view the  
plans previous to the sale. Sale to commence at  
12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

The time of sale.

The purchaser or purchasers to pay the pur-  
chase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification  
thereof by the Chancellor's and on payment  
of the purchase money, the subscriber will  
convey.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

Feb. 16—34

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the ninth day  
of March next.

That large and excellent Brick House and Lot  
in New Market (Duchesne county) now occupied  
by Capt. Alexander Tarlton, and a small brick  
house and lot in the village, and also, a  
small farm containing about 120 acres, near New  
Market. Site to be of Capt. Tarlton, and  
terms made known on the day of sale, or  
by Arthur Rich.

Feb. 16—3

## LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on  
the 21st of the month of March next.

A tract of LAND situated in Dorchester county  
on the main road from Vienna to Blackwater  
creek bridge, and about 3 miles from each place.  
The tract contains three hundred acres of value  
land, and well timbered with white oak, fir  
and building. One third of the purchase money  
will be required on the day of sale, the balance  
and expenses of installation, and removal, given  
the first of January, 1814. An indenture  
will be given to the purchaser, on his com-  
pliance with the terms of sale.

THOMAS DAFFIN.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Feb. 23—6

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the time of receiving subscriptions for  
Stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, situated at  
Dorchester county, as published in the Star, on  
the 9th inst., is put off until Tuesday, 16th of  
March next.

RICH'D. GOLDSBOROUGH, J.  
EDWARD HATFIELD,  
JAMES CHAPLAIN.

Cambridge, Feb. 16—5

## MERINO SHEEP.

The subscriber offers for sale Merino Lambs of the  
present season, at the following prices:

Full-blood Ram Lambs at \$50  
3-4 do. do. 10  
3-2 do. do. 6

Persons wishing to purchase must make an  
application on or before the first of April, and the  
same must be taken away by the 10th of July.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Feb. 23—4

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will  
sitting on THURSDAY the 4th day of March  
next, for the purpose of appointing Constables  
and also on the 6th of April next, to award Orders  
of the public roads in said county.

By Order.

J. J. COCKERMAN, Clerk.

Feb. 23—2

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON CITY.

12th February, 1813.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

All regimental officers and soldiers on half-pay,  
and belonging to the several corps of the army or  
navy, or the militia, are hereby directed to  
join their respective corps immediately.

By order of the Secretary of War.

J. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

Printers authorized to publish the "Laws of the  
Union," are requested to insert the preceding  
notice three times in their respective papers.

Feb. 23—3

## SCHOOL-MASTER WANTED.

A man that can come well recommended to  
take charge of a School in a healthy part of the  
country, will receive a liberal salary by immediate  
application to

HUGH AULD or  
JAMES DAVISON.

Feb. 23—3

## A. S. H.

Will be given for a good Cook, either male or  
female, that is house and table— and for an  
Ocher and Cartage-Driver of the same  
character— And for a good Scampress. Apply to the  
Editor of the Star.

Feb. 23—3

## FOR SALE.

A Negro boy, about 15 years of age, who is  
accustomed with farm work, and has acted as  
a servant and other. Apply to this office.

Feb. 23—3

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

To all my Creditors.

I intend to refer of Papers to the Hon-  
orable judges of Talbot county court, the  
next day from the 1st of April, for the following  
court, and for an act for the collection of  
a recent decree, passed at November session  
1812, and of the several summonses recd.

JOHN DAVIS, Ship Carpenter.

Talbot county.

Feb. 23—3

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question resulted from the inquiry, reluctantly decided  
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[Vol. 11.....14.]

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[No. 27.....694.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum; payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-Five Cents per square.

CHANCERY SALE.  
By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, at Lowe's Tavern in Easton, on Monday the 11th day of March next, if not, if not, the next day, day thereafter.—That valuable tract of LAND, lying in Talbot county, called *Ridge Range*, containing 257 acres, mortgaged by John Rolfe to May Harrow. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presented those who wish to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

The Terms of Sale are  
The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase-money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and on payment of the purchase-money, the subscriber will convey.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

Feb. 16—37

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR  
SALE  
To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the ninth day of March next.

That large and excellent Brick House and Lot in New Market (Dorchester county) now occupied by ex-captain *Taylor*, and a small brick house and lot in the said village.—And also, a small farm containing about 120 acres, near New Market. Sale to be at Capt. *Taylor's*, and terms made known on the day of sale, by

ARTHUR RICH.

Feb. 16—3

LAND FOR SALE  
Will be offered at public sale, as the previous, on  
MARCH 11, the 5th of April, 1813.

A tract of LAND situated in Dorchester county, on the main road from Vienna to Chickies, containing 100 acres, and about 3 miles from each other. The tract contains three hundred acres of valuable land, and well timbered with white oak, timber, building. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the balance in two equal installments, and possession given the first of January, 1814. An indutable title will be given to the purchaser, on his compliance with the terms of sale.

THOMAS DUFFIN,  
EDWARD N. HAMPTON.

Feb. 23—6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the time of receiving subscriptions for Stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, allotted to Dorchester county, as published in the Star, on the 9th inst. is put off until Tuesday, 10th of March next.

RICH'D. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
RICH'D. HAYWARD,  
JAMES CHAPLAIN,  
Cambridge, Feb. 16—5

MERINO SHEEP

This subscriber offers for adoption two flocks of the following prices:

Full blood Ram Lambs at \$50.  
34 do. do. 10<sup>00</sup>  
12 do. do. 6

Persons wishing to purchase must make application on or before the 1st of April, and the instrument be taken away by the 10th inst.

EDWARD L. LYDY.

Feb. 23—4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the law court for Talbot county will meet on THURSDAY the 11th day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Constable, and also on the 6th of April next, to appoint Overseers of the public roads in said county.

By Order—  
J. LOOKERMAN, Clerk.

Feb. 23—2

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
WASHINGTON CITY, 9  
12 February, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

All regimental officers and soldiers on furlough, and belonging to the several corps of five army, or near the Niagara river, are hereby directed to join their respective corps immediately.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

Printers authorized to publish the laws of the Union, are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

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SCHOOLMASTER WANTED

A man that can estate well recommended to take charge of a School in the town of the county, will receive a liberal salary by immediate application to

HUGH AULD, or  
JAMES DAWSON.

Feb. 23—3

A S H

Will be given for a good Cook, either male or female, that is honest and sober—and for an Order and Cartage Driver, of the same character, for a good Servant. Apply to the Sheriff of the Star.

Talbot Co., Feb. 23—3

FOR SALE

A Negro BOY, about 18 years of age, who is acquainted with turner's work, and has acted as a waiter and waiter. Apply at this office.

Jan 5—m

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

To all my Creditors.

That I intend to prefer a Petition to the honorable judges of Talbot county court, for their next session, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief of debtors," passed at November session 1803, and of the several improvements thereto.

JOHN DAVIS, Skip Carpenter.

Talbot county.

2. Michael's Jan. 5—8—77

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,  
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By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, at Lowe's Tavern in Easton, on Monday the 11th day of March next, if not, if not, the next day, day thereafter.—That valuable tract of LAND, lying in Talbot county, called *Ridge Range*, containing 257 acres, mortgaged by John Rolfe to May Harrow. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presented those who wish to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

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SALE  
To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the ninth day of March next.

That large and excellent Brick House and Lot in New Market (Dorchester county) now occupied by ex-captain *Taylor*, and a small brick house and lot in the said village.—And also, a small farm containing about 120 acres, near New Market. Sale to be at Capt. *Taylor's*, and terms made known on the day of sale, by

ARTHUR RICH.

Feb. 16—3

LAND FOR SALE  
Will be offered at public sale, as the previous, on  
MARCH 11, the 5th of April, 1813.

A tract of LAND situated in Dorchester county, on the main road from Vienna to Chickies, containing 100 acres, and about 3 miles from each other. The tract contains three hundred acres of valuable land, and well timbered with white oak, timber, building. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the balance in two equal installments, and possession given the first of January, 1814. An indutable title will be given to the purchaser, on his compliance with the terms of sale.

THOMAS DUFFIN,  
EDWARD N. HAMPTON.

Feb. 16—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the time of receiving subscriptions for Stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, allotted to Dorchester county, as published in the Star, on the 9th inst. is put off until Tuesday, 10th of March next.

RICH'D. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
RICH'D. HAYWARD,  
JAMES CHAPLAIN,  
Cambridge, Feb. 16—5

MERINO SHEEP

This subscriber offers for adoption two flocks of the following prices:

Full blood Ram Lambs at \$50.  
34 do. do. 10<sup>00</sup>  
12 do. do. 6

Persons wishing to purchase must make application on or before the 1st of April, and the instrument be taken away by the 10th inst.

EDWARD L. LYDY.

Feb. 23—4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the law court for Talbot county will meet on THURSDAY the 11th day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Constable, and also on the 6th of April next, to appoint Overseers of the public roads in said county.

By Order—  
J. LOOKERMAN, Clerk.

Feb. 23—2

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
WASHINGTON CITY, 9  
12 February, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

All regimental officers and soldiers on furlough, and belonging to the several corps of five army, or near the Niagara river, are hereby directed to join their respective

party is necessary to carry into effect a given stipulation, to leave it to the contracting party to provide the requisite laws. If he failed to do so, it is a breach of good faith, and a subject of subsequent remonstrance by the injured party. When Mr. Russell renewa the overture, in what was intended as a more agreeable form to the British government, Lord Castlereagh is not content with a simple rejection, but clothes it in the language of insult. Afterwards, in conversation with Mr. Russell, the moderation of our government is misinterpreted and made the occasion of a sneer, that we are tired of the war. The proposition of Admiral Warren is submitted in a spirit not more pacific. He is instructed, he tells us, to propose that the government of the U. States shall instantly recall their letters of marque and reprisal against British ships, together with all orders & instructions for any acts of hostility whatever against the Territories of his Majesty or the persons or property of his subjects. That small affair being settled, he is further authorized to arrange as to the revocation of the laws which interdict the commerce and ships of war of his Majesty from the harbors and waters of the United States. This messenger of peace comes with one qualified concession in his pocket, not made to the justice of our demands, and is fully empowered to receive one homage, the complete retraction of all our measures adopted against his master! And in default, he does not fail to assure us, the Orders in Council are to be forthwith revived. Administration, still anxious to terminate the war, suppresses the indignation which such a proposal ought to have created, and in its answer concludes by informing Admiral Warren, "that if there be objection to an accommodation of the difference relating to imprisonment, in the mode proposed, other than the suspension of the British claim to imprisonment during the armistice, there can be none to proceeding, without the armistice, to an immediate discussion and arrangement of an article on that subject." Thus it has left the door of negotiation unclosed, and it remains to be seen if the enemy will accept the invitation tendered to him. The honorable gentlemen from North Carolina (Mr. Pearson) suppose that if Congress would pass a law, prohibiting the employment of British seamen in our service, upon condition of a like prohibition on their part, and repeal the act of non-importation, peace would immediately follow. Sir, I have no doubt if such a law were passed, with all the requisites of morality, and the repeal to take place, Lord Castlereagh would laugh at our simplicity. No, sir, administration has erred in the steps which it has taken to restore peace, but its error has been not in doing too little but in betraying too great a solicitude for that event. An honorable peace is attainable only by an efficient war. My plan would be to call out the ample resources of the country, give them a judicious direction, prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, strike wherever we can reach the enemy, at sea or on land, and negotiate the terms of a peace at Quebec or at Halifax. We are told that England is a proud and lofty nation that dreading to wait for danger, meets it half way. Haughty as the is, we once triumphed over her, and if we do not listen to the counsels of timidity and despair we shall again prevail. In such a cause, with the aid of Providence, we must come out conquerors with success; but if we fail, let us fail like men, lash ourselves to our gallant tars and aspire together in one common struggle, fighting for "SEAMEN'S RIGHTS AND FREE TRADE."

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

HAMPDEN,  
TO THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.  
NO. III.

At length, sir, a paegeyrist, has appeared, worthy of his subject. You are praised in terms as rank as the most ridiculous epithet a scupltor could crave—and he who tends you the delicious viands, serves it with a slyce, suete to your taste. In the Boston Gazette of the 1st inst. a writer of your own kidney thus speaks of you and your ravings.

The last speech of this gentleman, is not on a splendid model of parliamentary eloquence and sound policy, but compleatly the fullest development of cabinet intrigue and of the pernicious influence of administration, that has yet been exhibited on the floor of the House."

Having paid the homage of his applause to your wonderful genius and superior eloquence, and vented a quantum sufficit of his overflowing bile, in abusive epithets applied to the administration; he thus describes the duty of a seaman of your stamp. He not only gives you your cue, to speak what is set down for you, but also describes the sage dress, which becomes you part: The Boston managers and prompters, it seems, have cast you for the character of *Sylvester Duggerwood*; and here is the extract from the prompt book, which directs you how to make your next entrance.—

"As this is the prolific source of the miseries inflicted on the nation, an attack upon it, in some shape, should be the order of the day with the leading men in Congress. If they are threatened by braves for doing their duty, let them associate and go armed for defense. Let them make a common cause, and agree to defend, at the peril of their lives, any one of their number who shall be assaulted. If Congress must become either a Polish diet, or Theatre for dumb shew, let the first be chosen as the least of the two evils.—Whatever be the consequence, so often as the voices of those shall be found to cover intrigue or corruption, they should be stripped off in that place."

For my part, I am a plain man, sir, not much acquainted with the beauties, and even little accustomed to the humble grandeur of a theatre. It seems to me, however, that your appearance on the floor of Congress, as a brave directed, would excite some applause, even if it were only for the ex-

actions, with which the word would be fitted to the action, and the dress to the word. With armour more modern than that in which first appeared the crazy knight of Cervantes, with whims as extravagant, and bravados as boisterous; I should imagine the spectacle were well worth viewing, however the theatre might be ill chosen for the merry mock romance. A rehearsal at Faneuil Hall would certainly be advisable in the first place; that your friends, the managers, might instruct you in the manner of appearance; to keep your sword from between your legs, and prevent other accidents, which might mar the general merit of your performance. For one, the indignation I have felt at your abuse and scurrility is almost absorbed, in the amusement this drill suggestion of your friends has afforded my fancy. It is thus, that the most extravagant projects and reprehensible language, is rendered ridiculous as well as detestable, by the grotesque notions of some who figure in them.

I cannot forbear, sir, in noticing this silly gasconade of your Boston setters on to warn you again that mode of reasoning, which probably has caused much of your froth and folly. Your object has evidently been to gratify the wilder ideas, the most inveterate rancour of set of your constituents, reckless of the disapprobation of the thinking, or the contempt of the decent. To be the bold est denouncer of every measure of the government, and the most pointed railler against the persons who compose it, (whatever your Boston friends may tell you) is merely to be the first black-guard in Congress. Junius could have informed you, that "any common dauber can write rascal and villain under his pictures, because the portraits themselves have neither keeping nor resemblance." Your abuse of naturalized citizens is a miserable essay to curry favor from the prejudiced, and to enlist the means & passions in your cause. In your own chosen aisle, you might be excelled by a Billingsgate fish-woman; and although it would not be my ambition to rival you; I have chosen to use very plain expressions, in speaking of you; insinuating a reasonable doubt, might be entertained from your own mode of conversation, whether you would easily feel any answer, which was not in some measure adapted to your manner and comprehension.

HAMPDEN.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT  
Of the action between the U. S. frigate CONSTITUTION, and His Britannic Majesty's frigate JAVA.

The following Message from the President was sent to the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, on the 22d inst.

To the Senate and house of Representatives of the U. States

I lay before Congress a letter with accompaniment, documents from Captain Bainbridge, commanding the U. S. Frigate Constitution, reporting his capture & destruction, reporting his capture and destruction of the British frigate "Java." The circumstances and the issue of this combat afford another example of the professional skill and heroic spirit, which prevails in our naval service. The signal display of both by Captain Bainbridge, his officers and crew, command the highest praise.

This being a second instance in which the condition of the captured ship, by rendering it impossible to get her into port, has carried a contemplated reward of successful valor I recommend to the consideration of Congress, the equity and propriety of a general provision allowing, in such cases, both past and future, a fair proportion of the value which would accrue to the captors on the survival and sale of the prize.

JAMES MADISON

Feb. 22, 1813.

Copy of a letter from Commodore WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION  
St. Salvador 2d Jan. 1813.

SIR.—I have the honor to inform you that on the 29th ultimo, 2 P. M. in S. Lat. 12, 6, and W. Lon. 38 about 10 leagues distance from the coast of Brazil, I fell in with, and captured his Britannic Majesty's frigate Java of 49 guns, and upwards of 400 men, commanded by Captain Lambert a very distinguished officer. The action lasted 1 hour 55 minutes, in which time the enemy was completely dismasted, not having a spar of any kind standing. The loss on board the Constitution was 9 killed and 25 wounded as per enclosed list. The enemy had 60 killed and 101 wounded certainly (among the latter Captain Lambert mortally), but by the enclosed letter written on board this ship, (by one of the officers of the Java) and accidentally found, it is evident that the enemy's wounded must have been much greater than as above stated & who must have died of their wounds previous to their being removed. The letter states 60 killed & 170 wounded.

For further details of the action, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extract from my Journal. The Java had in addition to her own crew upwards of 100 supernumerary officers and seamen to join the British ships of war in the East Indies; also Lieut. Gen. Hislop, appointed to the command of Bombay; Major Walker & Capt. Wood of his staff; Capt. Marshall, master and commander in the British navy, going to the Indies to take command of a sloop of war.

Should I attempt to do justice by representation to the brave & good conduct of all my officers and crew during the action I should fail in the attempt; therefore suffice it to say, that the whole of their conduct was such as to merit the highest encomiums. I beg

leave to recommend the officers particularly to the notice of government, as also the unfortunate seamen who were wounded, and the families of those brave men who fell in the action.

The great distance from our own coast & the perfect wreck we made the enemy's frigate, forbade every idea of attempting to take her to the United States; I had therefore no alternative but burning her, which I did on the 31st ultimo, after receiving all the prisoners and their baggage, which was very tedious work, only having one boat left out of 8, and not one left on board the Java.

On blowing up the frigate Java, I proceeded to this place, where I have landed all the prisoners on their parole, to return to England and there remain until regularly exchanged, and not to serve in the professional capacities in any place or in any manner whatever against the U. S. of America, until said exchange is effected.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient humble servant.

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy,

City of Washington.

List of the killed and wounded on board of the United States Frigate Constitution, under the command of Commodore William Bainbridge, in an action with his Britannic Majesty's Frigate Java, Henry Lambert, Esq. commander, December 29th, 1812.

KILLED.

Jonas O'Grain, seaman Mark Snow, do Joseph Adams, do John D. Allen, do Patrick Conner, do Wm. Cooper, do Barney Hart, do Thomas Hanson, do John Cheves, do private marine. (Signed) ROBERT C. LUDLOW

Parson.

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

WOUNDED.

Wm. Bainbridge, Esq. commander, severely. John C. Aylwin, lieut. do.

Charles F. Waldo, master's mate, do.

Peter Woodbury, q. master, do.

John Clements, seamen, do.

Joseph P. Cheaves, do, slightly.

Nicholas Vixtram, do, slightly.

Wm. Long, do, dangerously.

Stephen Webb, do, do.

Rufus Sanders, do, severely.

Joseph Ward, do, slightly.

Wm. W. Adens, do, slightly.

John B. Turner, do, dangerously.

James D. Hammond, do, slightly.

Pete. V. reeves, do, severely.

Stephen Shephard, do, slightly.

Abijah Esty, do, do.

Philip Clark, do, do.

Samuel Brimblecom, do, severely.

Samuel Brown, O. Y. do, do.

Daniel Hogan, do, do.

Thomas Williams 3d, do, slightly.

John Vogle, do, severely.

Andrew Reever, private marine, do.

John Elwell, do, slightly.

(Signed) AMOS A. EVANS, surgeon.

R. C. LUDLOW, purser.

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

The following is a list of his British & Majesty's Military and Naval officers, paroled at St. Salvador, by Commodore Bainbridge:

1 Lieutenant General ]

1 Major, ]

1 Captain, ]

1 Post Captain,

1 Master and Commander,

6 Lieutenants,

2 Lieutenants of Marines,

1 Surgeon,

2 Assistant Surgeons,

1 Purser,

15 Midshipmen,

1 Gunner,

1 Boatswain,

1 Master,

1 Carpenter,

2 Captain's Clerks,

28 Officers.

323 petty officers, seamen, marines and boys, exclusive of 9 Portuguese seamen, liberated and given up to the Governor of St. Salvador, and 3 passengers, private charrers, whom the Commodore did not consider prisoners of war, and permitted them to land without restraint.

EXTRACTS FROM

Capt. WM. BAINBRIDGE'S JOURNAL.

Kept on board the United States Frigate Constitution.

Tuesday, 29th Dec. 1812—At 9 A. M.

discovered two strange sail on the weather bow. At 10 discovered the strange sail to be ships, one of them stood in for the land and the other stood off from the shore in a direction toward us. At 10 45, we tacked the ship to the northward and westward, and stood for the said ship standing towards us. At 11 A. M. tacked to the southward and eastward, hauled the main-top and took in the topsails. At 11 30, made the private signal for the day, which was not answered, and then set the main-top and royal to draw the strange sail off from the neutral coast and separate her from the sail in company.

Wednesday 30th Dec. 1812—(Nautical time)—In lat. 13 deg 6 m. S. and long. 38

W. ten leagues from the coast of Brazil—

Commences with clear weather and moderate breezes from E. N. E. hoisted our ensign and pendant—At 15 minutes past noon the ship hoisted her colours, an English ensign, having a signal flying at her main-top.

At 1 20 P. M. being sufficiently from the land, and finding the ship to be an English frigate, took in the main-top and royal, hauled ship and stood for the enemy.

At 2 P. M. the enemy bore down with an intention of taking us, which we avoided by wearing.

At 2 P. M. the enemy being within a mile of us, and to windward and having hauled down his colours, except

an Union Jack at the main-top mast head, in

order to give orders to the officer of the

division to fire one gun ahead of the enemy to make him show his colours, which he

had done, brought on a fire from us of the whole broadside, on wh. the enemy hoisted their colours and immediately returned our fire. A general action with round and grape then commenced, the enemy keeping at a much greater distance than I wished, but could not bring him to closer action without exposing ourselves to several rakes. Considerable maneuvres were made by both vessels to rake and avoid being raked. The following minutes were taken during the action—

At 2 10 P. M. Commenced the action with in good grape and cannister distance, the enemy to windward (but much further than I wished.)

At 2 30 Our wheel was entirely shot away.

2 40 Determined to close with the enemy, notwithstanding his raking—set the fore and main-mast, and luff'd up to him.

2 50 The enemy's jib boom got foul of our miz-n rigging.

3 00 The head of the enemy's bowsprit and jib boom shot away by us.

3 05 Shot away the enemy's foremast by the board.

3 15 Shot away his main top mast just above the cap.

3 40 Shot away gaff and spanker boom.

3 55 Shot away his mizen mast nearly by the board.

4 05 Having silenced the fire of the enemy completely, and his colour and main rigging being down, supposed he had struck, then hauled aboard the courses to shoot ahead to repair our rigging which was extremely cut, leaving the enemy a complete wreck: soon after, discovered the enemy's flag was still flying. How too to repair some of our damage.

4 20 The enemy's mainmast was cut away by the board.

4 50 Wore ship & stood for the enemy.

5 25 Got very close to the enemy in a very off-hand raking position, altho his bowsprit, and was at the very instant of raking him, when he most proudly struck his flag, for he had suffered the broadside to have raked him, his additional loss must have been extremely great, as he lay an unmanageable wreck upon the water. After the enemy had struck, wore ship and reefed the topsails, then hauled out one of the only two remaining boats we had left out of eight, and sent Lieutenant Parker, Lt. of the Constitution

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1813.

Washington City, Feb. 24.

Letters have been received in this city from Black Rock, and Buffalo, stating that the survivors of Gen. Winchester's little army, including himself and about 150 officers and men, have arrived opposite to those places on the Canadas, and that about 250 of the men have been permitted to pass over on parole. It was doubtful whether or not the officers would be released on parole or sent to Quebec. The whole remainder of the army, excepting the few whom we know to have arrived at Gen. Heriot's quarters after the action, we learn were either killed in battle, or **MAHAWKED AND SCALPED**. **WOUNDS OF THE INDIANS IN THE PRESENCE OF 100 BRITISH OFFICERS**; whose only excuse for permitting the base and horrible butchery was, that the Indians were so highly exalted that they could not be restrained. Few persons who had been wounded or maimed in battle, who was frost-bitten, or sick, is said to have been massacred by these hell-bandidattes to the British army. The names of Gen. Winchester, Dr. Todd and Capt. B. W. Ballard are all the officers' names we have heard of among the prisoners. The unfortunate Americans were treated in the most inhuman manner; almost all without hats, some of the officers travelling over the Canada snows without any other clothing than their coats, pantaloons and shirts—the Indians having stripped them of everything else.

We have no room for the details of yesterday's proceedings, in the House of Representatives, which were prepared for publication.

The bill to enforce the non-importation law, and to lay an additional duty on foreign tonnage, was passed, after debate.

A bill was passed to the third reading granting to the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution on \$70,000 for the destruction of the British frigate Guerriere, and \$50,000 for the destruction of the Java.

A bill to alter the time of the next session of Congress, was discussed in Committee of the whole. The proposed extra session in May is warmly opposed by those who wish the session to commence in October. No question was taken before the committee rose of a little hour, and obtained leave to sit again. The subject will be again discussed to day. *[Nat. Inst.]*

In the Senate, a bill to appoint an additional number of naval officers in the arms of the United States was yesterday read a third time and passed.

Mr. Campbell, of Ten., reported a bill to be provided for the supply of the army of the United States.

A bill is understood to be in preparation, by a committee, for the better organization of the staff of the army.

**FEBRUARY 25.**

We have seen letters from American prisoners taken by the British at the battle on the 22d ult. which confirm the fact of the massacre of all the wounded Americans the day after the battle, is a violation of a solemn pledge given by the British commander to guarantee their safety.

The prisoners on their march through Upper Canada met nearly all the British forces going from the lines to join the army marching against Gen. Harrison.

Many particulars are stated of this battle, which we refrain from stating, merely because the official account, if not received, may shortly be expected, and will no doubt be immediately laid before the public.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, by a large majority, for an Extra Session of Congress, to commence on the 4th Monday in May.

**COASTING TRADE.**

In the course of the debate yesterday on the bill, it was stated by Mr. Blackledge, that from a letter now before him appears that British licenses for coasting vessels from Newbern in N. Carolina to B. St. were actually selling at **three hundred dollars each!**

**FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.**

**ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.**  
A letter from an officer on board the private armed brig Decatur, dated at sea, Jan. 9, says: "We have captured the English ship Neptune, Joseph Oldham, commander, from London bound to Rio Janeiro, loaded with B. and S. Wines." Other very valuable articles taken on board the brig. The prize ship has arrived safe at Portland.

**PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.**

*New Orleans, Jan. 18, 1813.*

A report has been in circulation here of a banding intended by the British near this city. If they do, I presume they will be sorry to it, as we have a considerable body of regular troops here, and many volunteers, in high spirits. We yesterday arrived an English ship mounting 20 guns, a prize to the privateer Spy of this place, with a car go of malacca and so wood."

*Extract of a letter from Little Egg Harbour, dated Feb. 19.*

"We have had a British 74 to pay us a visit for some time past. She came ashore at the beach. After throwing her guns overboard, and taking other articles from her boat another vessel lying off the coast, she made her escape. She fired signal guns all the first day she came on."

*Portsmouth, Feb. 20.*

"I have just received information by F. Pitt and J. D. Allen (of the Richmond Proprietary) bearing to the commander of troops here, that two British frigates are blown ashore, and it is expected that all will be driven by the strong wind of to day. We are now preparing to march this evening or to morrow. Their treasure 400 tides here to go with us."

**MILITARY.**

An article from Bataca gives us an instance of singular devotion to the cause of our country:—Patrick O'Flaherty and four of his men enlisted in one day in the U. States army (five years—Mr. O'Flaherty was a soldier in the regular army). It is added that the recruiting them goes on briskly—23 having enlisted with very short time.

The Boston Patriot informs us, that an unusual success attends the recruiting service in that town and vicinity. Seventeen men enlisted in one company in seven days—12 men in another in two days—and all the others in the recruiting service have nearly the same success. The old companies already exceed their aggregate of 100 men, and the new will soon be completed.

In New Jersey, recruiting goes on well, notwithstanding the efforts of the enemies of recruitment to impede it. And we presume the full quota of this State may be enlisted, by the time the next campaign opens.

*27. Am.*

It gives us pleasure to understand that the recruiting service is brisk and successful in about Philadelphia. The artillery, cavalry and infantry officers are all busy; and with various, though considerable success. There are now at the different rendezvous from 500 to 1000 recruits, most of them able bodied young men.

*New Pres.*

We understand that as late as last evening the blockading Squadron in the Bay consisted of five frigates and a sloop of war.

**PATRIOTIC CORRESPONDENCE.**

*Norfolk, Feb. 17.*

**DEAR GENERAL,**

I now report myself to your Excellency, I have left the Legislature, and now tender my services to you and my country in the field; and I will immediately report to any detachment or post, that your Excellency may please to assign me. And I beg that this tender of my services to my country may be considered as during the war.

Now, and on all occasions hereafter,

I am, dear General,

Your most obd'ble servt,

**WILLIAM POPE.**

*Gen. Robert B. Taylor, Au fait.*

*Norfolk, Feb. 17, 1813.*

**DEAR SIR,**

I have received your letter of this date, informing, that you had left the Legislature, and tendered your services in any situation I might assign you in the field.

Accept, sir, my earnest thanks for this proof of your personal confidence. Your country will honor the patriotic zeal, which has induced you to abandon, voluntarily the ease and security of domestic life, and court danger in her defense. Let the sentiments be universal, and the republic is invincible.

I must beg leave, however, to decline your offer for the present—the means with which the State has vested me, will, I trust, when organized, be adequate to all my purposes.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your most obd'ble servt,

**ROBERT B. TAYLOR.**

*WILLIAM Pope, Esq.*

*Norfolk, Feb. 20.*

"An express has just reached town from the Bay shore, and states that one of the British frigates was drifting near the shore, and gives it as

its opinion that it is impossible for her to be kept off. Two others have drifted two miles off the shore, and if the gale continues during this day, I believe that three out of the four will be on shore. Two troops of horse are held in readiness to start at a moment's notice, and to take each a citizen behind him; so that we have some hope to have a dash at them, for an evening so much lately. Capt. Stuart, is with the General, consulting the best mode of securing them, in case their vessels get on shore.

Another letter from Petersburg, of the 22d, says, "A few hours ago, I saw a late from Norfolk, stating that two of the enemy's frigates were blown on shore in the gale on Saturday night."

*Extract of a letter from Petersburg, Feb. 16.*

"The Blockading Squadron is still in the Bay, though not in such force by two-thirds, and a gale, as when we came down—they generally man their boats every day, and kindest warning militia who are stationed near them; for they do not but many men, at despatch, is the inevitable consequence. So much indeed, so soon of these fellows long for life, that I say, told of them to get from their boats when we wish to board the shore; two-thirds of whom made their escape, the rest were fired upon from the boats."

*Extract of a letter, dated Feb. 15.*

"I am writing early up to you, Mr. John Smith, late 2d Lieut. of the steamer Corsair Gould, of Boston, bound to Baltimore from Newbern, and inform you that they sailed from Newbern the 25th Dec. On Tuesday last, off Cape Henry, they fell in with a sloop boat, which proved to be a tender to the British men of war. They had nearly succeeded in decimating the first lieutenant and boat's crew of the Corsair, who were eat for her for the purpose of getting a pilot. When they got within hail of her, they were ordered along, which caused the heutenant to suspect she was British—he immediately set being almost sure it was, to board her, when they began to fire at the boat. They succeeded in getting on board the Corsair, when an action commenced, which lasted for half an hour. The tender was beaten to two men we killed on board the Corsair, and her bowsprit was away. During this time a sloop and schooner hove in sight out-side—when three boats were manned from her, and the three frigates inside. Capt. Gould seeing it impossible to succeed in board her off, or getting clear, struck his colors. The 2d Lieut. and five men made their escape on shore in the Corsair's boat; were pursued and in due time got into the woods. As the party that pursued were putting off from the shore, they were fired on by the militia stationed near the place—four of the enemy were killed—the others succeeded in getting on board.

*Since I began this letter, a vessel, the Rebecca of Boston, has run with about twenty American seamen, taken since the blockade—the British took about 100 barrels of beef out of her.*

*Extract of a letter from New York, Feb. 19.*

"It is an observable course of events since that Gen. Bainbridge extorted the British frigate Java in the day which the citizens of New York selected for showing their gratitude to the gallant Hull, Decatur and Jones, by a splendid Naval Dinner."

*Extract of a letter, dated Feb. 15.*

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*Extract of a letter from New York, Feb. 19.*

"It is an observable course of events since that Gen. Bainbridge extorted the British frigate Java in the day which the citizens of New York selected for showing their gratitude to the gallant Hull, Decatur and Jones, by a splendid Naval Dinner."

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**LAW OF THE UNITED STATES****(BY AUTHORITY.)****AN ACT**

In addition to the act, entitled, "An act to raise an additional Military Force," and for other purposes.

**It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there be raised such number of regiments of infantry, not exceeding twenty, as in the opinion of the President may be necessary for the public service, to be enlisted for the term of one year, unless sooner discharged.**

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each of the said regiments shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one pay master, one quarter master, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, one sergeant major, one quarter master sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies.**

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieut, one second lieut, one third lieut, one ensign, five sergeants six corporals, two musicians, and ninety privates.**

**Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States in the recess of the Senate to appoint such of the officers authorized by this act, as may not be appointed during the present session; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent.**

**Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, authorized by this act, shall receive the like pay, forage, rations, clothing, and other emoluments (land and bounty excepted) as the officers of the same grade and corps, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the present military establishment.**

**Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the regiments here by authorized to be raised, shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, which have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, or by such rules and articles as may be hereafter by law established.**

**Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers, who shall be employed in recruiting the forces authorized by this act, shall be entitled to receive, for every person enlisted by them into this service, for the term specified, and approved by the commanding officer of the regiment, and between the years of eighteen and fifty-five years, the sum of two dollars. Provided nevertheless, That this regulation so far as respects the age of the recruit, shall not extend to musicians, or to those soldiers who may re-enlist into the service: And provided also, That no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent, in writing, of his parent, guardian, or master, first had and obtained, if any he have; and if any officer shall enlist any person contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, for every such offence he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing, which the persons so enlisted may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer.**

**Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid to each recruit or re-enlist sixteen dollars; but the payment of eight dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered, and have joined some military corps of the United States.**

**Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the regiments shall be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case should render it unavoidable.**

**Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall be disabled by wounds or otherwise, while in the line of his duty in public service, he shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pay and under such regulations as are or may be directed by law: Provided always, That the compensation to be allowed for such wound or disability, to a commissioned officer, shall not exceed for the highest rate of disability half the monthly pay of such officer, at the time of his being disabled or wounded; and that no officer shall receive more than the half pay of a lieutenant colonel; and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall not exceed five dollars per month: And provided also, That all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest disability.**

**Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any commissioned officer shall, while in the service of the United States, die, by reason of any wound received while in actual service of the United States, and leave a widow, or if no widow, a child, or children, under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to and receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years: but in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer: Provided always, That such half pay shall cease on the decease of such child or children.**

**Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall desert the service of the United States, he shall, in addition to the penalties mentioned in the rules and articles of war, be liable to serve for and during such period as shall, with the time he may have served, amount to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; and such soldier**

shall and may be tried by a court martial, and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have elapsed previous to his being apprehended or tried.

**Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, A B do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers whosoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."**

**Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That where any commissioned officer shall be obliged to incur any extra expense, in travelling and sitting in general court martial, he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such extra expense actually incurred, not exceeding one dollar and twenty five cents per day to officers who are not entitled to forage, and not exceeding one dollar per day so much as shall be entitled to forage.**

**Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer and soldier shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offence, he shall be allowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent in money, for such term of time as shall be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his residence, computing at twenty miles to a day.**

**Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed to each brigade one chaplain, who shall be entitled to the same pay & emoluments as a major in the infantry.**

**Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That no field or staff officer, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emoluments until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall continue therein.**

**Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the act, entitl'd "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps," and the act entitled "An act supplementing the act entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps,"" be, and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the first day of February next: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deprive the officers and men who may have entered the service as volunteers, under the said acts, of any rights, immunities or privileges, therein secured, or the United States of the services of such volunteers, agreeably to the provisions of the said acts.**

**II. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.**

**Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore.**

**Approved, JAMES MADISON. AN ACT**

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**It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where goods, wares and merchandize, being the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, have been imported into the United States from British ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope, for the cargoes of which vessels bonds have been required, at the port or place of shipment from, and have been given by the owners, agents, consignees, or supercargoes of such vessels, that the cargoes thereof shall be delivered or landed at some port or place in the United States; and the person or persons interested in such goods, wares or merchandize, or concerned in the importation thereof, have incurred the heavy fine, penalty and forfeiture, or have delivered the same to the possession or custody of the United States, on such person petitioning for relief: Any judge or court proper to hear the same, and in person of the act, entitl'd "An act to provide for mitigating and remitting the fine, penalty and forfeiture in certain cases therein mentioned;" and the facts being shown, in enquiry had, by said judge or court, stated and transmitted as by said act is required, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and in all such cases wherein it shall be proved, to his satisfaction, that said goods, wares and merchandize, at the time of their shipment, were bona fide owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and for the landing or delivery of which, at some port or place in the United States bonds were required and given as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to remit all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which may have been incurred in consequence of such shipment, importation or importations, to deliver up possession of said vessels, goods, wares or merchandize to the owner or owners thereof; upon the costs and charges that have arisen or may arise being paid, and the debts payable on such goods, wares and merchandize, or which would have been payable if they had been legally imported, being paid or secured to be paid according to law; as if the same had been imported and entered at the time of the release thereof, and also to direct the prosecution or prosecutions, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery of such fines, penalties and forfeitures, to cease and be discontinued: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to a remission or exemption from any fine, penalty or forfeiture which has been or may be incurred for the breach of any law or laws of the United States other than such as prohibit the admission to the United States of goods, wares and merchandize, imported as aforesaid.**

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# Eastern Shore



# General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the *Laws of the UNITED STATES*.

[VOL. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1813.

[No. 27.....695.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR,  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty Five Cents per square.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

No. I.

"HE WHO IS NOT FOR US IS AGAINST US."

The U. States, being at open war with an arrogant and powerful nation, it has become the imperious duty of every American, in whose bosom the love of country is not dead, to exert himself in succouring the land of his nativity in the conflict which awaits us. The sickening and disgusting truth cannot be disguised, that America holds within her very bosom, wretches, who exerted all their faculties to deprive the people, to repress the spirit of the nation, to oppugn the acts of the government, and to render the war odious and hateful. Such men are undeserving of the blessings of a free government. Their crimes ought to excite the same horror and detestation as that of the pericide. None but the hirelings of England, and the old and inveterate enemies of republicanism, and such as have been duped by their artifices, can stand indifferent and tranquil spectators, of the efforts now making, to conduct a just and necessary war to a prosperous and speedy issue. The crisis is big with events of the most portentous character. Should America fail in the present contest, the nation will be disgraced, and the unshamed pretensions of England will be confirmed. It is worse than folly to suppose, that the disposer of an unsuccessful war will attach to any particular state or party, the disgrace, with its train of bitter evils, will become the inheritance of the nation, and we and our posterity are to be its inheritors. The free and unshamed subjects of the people of the United States, have again shamed Mr. Madison in the presidency, and there exists no party in the majority of at least fifty in the next house of representatives, for a vigorous and energetic prosecution of the war. It is therefore apparent, that the war will be maintained, till those rights, for the vindication of which the sword was drawn, shall be yielded to us by the foe. It is a primary and paramount duty in all free governments, for the minority to submit to the majority. In a representative republic, this duty is unexpectedly enhanced; and should party spirit, at a trial of power and office, operate upon the minority so far, as to produce a system, as opposed to the declared will of the majority; then indeed our rights, our liberties, and our independence itself, are in imminent danger—not from external, but internal enemies. It is an ardent and heart-stirring spectacle, to contemplate the citizens of the only really free and happy nation on earth, destroying with their own hands the sacred fabric of their freedom, and the palladium of their liberties.

The writer of these remarks, if he shall be unable to shed new light upon the topics, which press upon the consideration of all reflecting men, still hopes, by his example, to stimulate other men to step forward, more able to arouse the sleeping patriotism of their countrymen, to a just sense of what they owe to themselves and to their country. It is at once admitted, that war is a severe calamity to any nation; and it is conceded in the outset, that it never ought to be resorted to, but in defense of rights which are clear and indisputable. If nations were just in their intercourse with each other, wars would be banished from the earth. If the equal and important rights of an independent nation, are unjustly assailed, and trampled under foot, if remonstrance and negotiation for a long series of years, conducted in the spirit of anxiety and concern, by appealing to the justice of the nation inflicting these injuries, are disregarded and contemned; and if the aggrieved nation persists in her injustice; what course remains, but submission or resistance? I have put, hypothetically, the real acts in our case, with Great Britain. The injuries inflicted on us by that haughty nation, even her apologists dare not deny. They have struck at our sovereignty itself. Their national rancor and animosity has never slept; they have pursued us "with an eye that never winks and a wing that never flies." Am I asked for the proofs? I refer to the surviving patriots of the revolution—I appeal to his history late and early—and invoke the testimony of every American mind of the events of the day. From the founding of the new government of the United States, every administration, from the immortal Washington to the present time, there has been one continued negotiation with Great Britain; and it is matter of profound astonishment, not that we are now engaged in a war with England, but that we have been preserved from it so long. This we owe to the wisdom and forbearance of our government—to the anxious and unceasing solicitude of our public functionaries to maintain peace; and to such lengths has our predictions for it been carried, that it may be fairly affirmed, we have drunk of the cup of humiliation to the very dregs.

Will it be contended that it is unjust to wage a defensive war, for the maintenance of our dear and indispensible national rights? This position will scarcely be denied by a quaker. The task before us is then perfectly simple, and I hope to establish, in the progress of these numbers, at least satisfactorily to those whose minds are open to conviction, that congress as the faithful guardians of the nation, were bound to declare war against Great Britain, when it was declared; and that the revocation of the orders in council, by that nation, did not justify a continuation of the war.

The great and leading causes of the war, were the British Orders in Council, and the continued and unyielding impugnment of American neutrals. There were various other provocations, and amongst these, one exciting great national sensibility—the attack of the savages up in our frontier, the inhabitants under the presumed direction of the British claimants. It is my intention to adhere, as to the two assigned causes. The British Orders in Council, it is apprehended, are not sufficiently understood by the great body of American readers. When the conduct of that government, under those orders, and the avowed motives for their adoption, are understood, the mind will be confounded at the total discredibility of principle which suggested and infused them. Upon this point, it is impossible to fail to be credulous and perspicuous observations of the Edinburgh Review. That journal has been celebrated through the civilized world, for its candor, its adherence to truth, and its masterly reasoning; it comes recommended to us by high authority. Chief Justice Kent, Judge Livingston, Rufus King, Rich-

ard Harrison, and the Rev. Dr. Mason, are the guarantees of the character and public usefulness.

In the number for July, 1812, page 238, after animadverting on the Orders in Council, it proceeds thus:

"Such was the character of our measures con-

sidered as measures of commercial policy, but

the favorite apology for these has always been,

that they were measures of retaliation against

France, and intended to coerce her into justice.

By the distress they would inflict on her, now

in this we have just three little observations to

make. 1st. Her decrees neither would nor

could prevent our (British) direct trade with the

neutral; and therefore there was no injury in-

flicted which could be retaliated, by cutting off

her direct trade with the same party. 2nd.

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France, and intended to coerce her into justice.

Lieutenants Wells and Johnson effected their object faithfully and without discovery—Captain Forsyth and Col. Benedict then moved forward with the main force, and as soon as the centres on the shore commenced their fire upon them, instead of returning the fire, rushed forward thro' the main street to the jail, which was immediately carried, the prisoners liberated and the magazine secured.

The troops at Brockville were completely surprised. One major, three captains, three lieutenants, one surgeon's mate and forty two privates, together with their arms, and 130 rifles and muskets that were taken with Gen. Hill, and several casks of powder and fixed ammunition, were seized and brought off. Perfect order was ob-

served by the officers and men, and every man did his duty, and was anxious to protect private property—never did officers exert themselves more than ours to prevent private injury, and we are happy to inform our friends, that through their influence, not the least injury was done to any individual, and although severe fire was commenced from the windows of the houses, as our troops were advancing to the jail, yet none of our men were killed, and but one wounded—The expedition was effected with the utmost celerity, and Captain Forsyth deserves the highest praise for his bravery and firmness in the action, and for his humanity to the enemy.

By this exploit the enemy are taught, that although they employ savages, and scalp and torture our prisoners, yet that Yankees are influenced by a higher sense of honor. Our troops returned early Ogdensburg the same morning. The prisoners have been treated with the utmost kindness. While our national honor has suffered at the hands of the miscreants of some *other* nation, the citizens of this country feel very grateful, that from the conduct of our officers and troops, national character has not suffered at this post, and our rights have been fully protected and defended.

On the night of the 7th inst. a party of 45 Indians, headed by Duncan Fraser, a British officer, crossed over to our shore from Brockville about a mile and a half above this village, for the purpose of capturing a picket guard of 3 privates and a corporal, belonging to Capt. Forsyth's company.

The enemy succeeded in taking one man, who was on post, and then attacked the guard, and were repulsed by the steady bravery, aided by the valiant conduct of those who composed it.

In consequence of the above encroachment on the enemy, 15 or 20 volunteers crossed over to their shore, on Monday evening last, and took 3 British lieutenants and two subjects, together with 15 or 20 stand of arms. The 15th man who was taken on the 8th was exchanged for a British soldier taken at Brockville on the 7th.

Last evening two of our halving parties (one mounted) met—The party on foot failed, and misunderstanding the answer, fired, and wounded Gen. Hill (of the rifle company) in his leg—killed one horse and badly wounded another.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

#### SEVENTY FOUR.

The Report of the Committee, that it is inexpedient at this time to build a 45 gun ship, was assigned for consideration to morrow, at 10 A. M.

The report of the committee against building a 71 gun ship, was taken up in the Senate on Wednesday last, and the debate protracted till Saturday, when the question of accepting the Report was taken and lost; Ayes 16, Noes 12. A bill was then ordered.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The Report of the Committee relative to the building a 45 gun ship, was debated throughout this day. The federalists, strange as it may appear, now *say they are bound to the test*, oppose the augmentation of our Navy! Who would have thought it? Their speeches on this occasion, were dull and insignificant beyond all comparison. Did the victory obtained over his majesty's sloop *Java* operate as a damper upon their minds? The truth is, certain leading *Federalists* have found out, by experience, that our naval commanders, and our naval auxiliaries are vastly superior to the British, and they also know that the British must be humbled when they oppose a force that is not greatly superior to an American frigate—consequently when the country calls for an increase of the Navy, they *load up both hands against it*. *On paper and in words*, they are indeed its greatest advocates; but when called upon to do something in earnest—something that will *call the world to a hearing and a trial of strength*, then they *rat out and become its decided opponents*!!! This is the *covetousness* of modern *Federalists*. We are glad that our Navy Officers have performed a *march thro'* the snow of about 28 miles.

Among the prisoners were one major, three captains, three lieutenants and one surgeon's mate.

This affair reflects the highest honor on capt. Forsyth and the officers and men under him,

BOSTON, Feb. 26.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to Capt. BARNARD, of the Norfolk Packet, and several merchants of this town, for Liverpool papers to Jan. 18, and London papers to Jan. 11, inclusive, from which we have extracted the interesting Foreign Intelligence with which our columns are crowded.

Bonaparte has appeared several times in public.

The British have suspended the license trade with France.

It is said Lord Wellington is to visit England to personally communicate his opinion of affairs in Spain.

The markets in England for colonial produce, manufactured articles, &c. &c. had much improved in consequence of the turn of military affairs in Russia.

Subscriptions are opened in many towns in England, for the relief of suffering Russians.

The British Ministry contemplate opening the trade of the East Indies to English out ports.

The Royal Oak 74, Egmont 74, Theseus 74, Bellona 74, Niemea 38, Rorowitz 44, Diderot 36, and Marine 18 sailed to cruise off the Western Islands. Another account says they sailed with sealed orders. A few days before their departure they were said to be destined to America.

The Africa, 64 from Halifax, arrived at Cork, Ireland, Dec. 24. Admiral Sawyer and Capt. Dacres passengers.

Accounts of the capture of the Macedonian has reached England, and cause much speculation and irritation.

Lords Castlereagh stated Dec. 21, in Parliament, that the captures sustained by American citizens were comparative ly few.

Lt. Col. Patterson is appointed Lt Gov. of Canada.

The Marquis of Sligo has been convicted in England, of enticing some sea men from His Majesty's service, & sentenced to a fine of 5000l. & four months imprisonment.

Riot at Nottingham.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool.

The London Courier says, that it should be considered no disgrace for the largest British frigate to shun an engagement with these dangerous non descripts.

Extract of a letter from Means, Cuthman and Smith, dated Liverpool, Janus 9.

An order of Council has been issued declaring the Chesapeake and Delaware in a state of blockade. Government continue to refuse licenses for the general importation of American produce it neutrals, as also to renew those granted American vessels, or to issue new ones.

An American ship has been sent into Plymouth which left N. York on the 12th Dec.

A flag of truce has sailed from Falmouth for America, it is said, with important despatches.

London, Jan. 7

Spain.—Another change in the government of Spain is mentioned. The Cardinal de Bourbon is to be sole Regent Arguelles is to be Minister of Finance.

London, Jan. 11

The Capt. of a vessel from Spain, which he left on Thur day last, says, when he left that port it was rumoured—“That the Russians had put into a Grand army, and in evaded with a considerable force between it and the Polish territories; and after several successive engagements, the greater part of the men had been compelled to lay down their arms, and surrender them alive prisoners of war. The General Officers, it was believed, were liberated on their parole, not to serve during the war. The advanced guard of the Russian army had entered the Duchy of Warsaw and rendered the concentrating of the remaining troops necessary. To oppose them a further levy had been ordered.”

The studied silence arrival of French Generals and Aid de Camps at Paris, have induced us for some days past, to express our belief that some great disaster had befallen the French Army.

January 2.

Government is reported to be in possession of information, that Bonaparte has ordered 250 thousand men to be raised, and to be put in motion, preparatory to the opening the ensuing campaign. It is likewise stated, that it was reported in the Government offices at Paris, that a negotiation was pending with Russia; but this report, it was supposed, was propagated merely to forward the views of the French Government, and to facilitate the raising of the new Conscripts.—(Packet.)

January 6.

According to the accounts delivered into the War Office at St. Petersburgh, from the correct details of the native Commanders, the Russians have captured from the French, in the present campaign, 128,000 men, 180 Officers, among whom are 25 Generals, & 600 pieces of cannon.

January 7.

Paris Papers to the 3d instant, reached to us at an early hour this morning, Lord Walpole, we are now told, has left Vienna, and that Austria and France are inseparable. If Lord Walpole has left Vienna he is probably to be succeeded by one of his negotiators on the part of Britain and Russia.

The agreement that troops are marching to reinforce the French armies in Spain, is repeated in these Papers. It is emphatically declared that,—“For far from evacuating Spain, fresh troops are marching

thither.”—“Spain belongs to the French dynasty. No human effort can prevent it.”

The Moniteur states that Bonaparte has just given orders for 20,000 men, 6,000 horses, 600 wagons, and ten million francs, in money, to be sent to his armies in Spain.

It is now stated that the Licences for trading to France are to be continued under certain very strict regulations. It is also reported, that a number of new licences have been issued by Bonaparte which contain no clause requiring the export of certain quantities of French produce.

January 2.

Two frigates in the Texel, having on board a quantity of small arms and other stores, supposed for America, are only waiting for a fair opportunity to slip out.

January 3.

Naval Engagement.—On the 18th ult. the Albion sloop of war, of 18 guns, fell in with a French frigate of the largest class, said to be laden with stores, from Havre, bound to America, and with the Lizard and Helicon gun brig, in sight, haled her two days. On the 20th, off the Lizard, the Albion came up with the enemy in the most gallant style, and continued the chase till the evening. In the mean time, the little Landrell schooner also joined, and having advantage in her sailing kept up a well directed fire on her stern and quarter with surprising effect, until she was disabled, and obliged to fall astern.—Night coming on, the enemy escaped.

Report says, that the Albion had met with great loss in killed and wounded; of the former, the First Lieutenant and five men, and from 12 to 15 wounded.—The Fortune frigate was spoke with on the following day, and is gone after her.

The Cumberland, 74, Sybille frigate, and Indian sloop of war, are to join admiral Warren. The two former have sailed from England.

Sloop Hawker, 112 days from Honduras, arrived at Greenock, Jan. 2—15 of the crew died in consequence of the deplorable condition they had been reduced to. She was one of the Frolic's convoy.

Cork Dec. 19.—Sailed, the Cherub sloop of war, 20 guns, with a small fleet for the Brazils. [One of the convoy is mentioned as being the Volunteer, no doubt the same ship captured by the Chesapeake frigate, & the Cherub was probably the sloop of war she was left in charge of.]

Plymouth, Dec. 21.—Came in, an American schooner, with colonial produce, bound from New York to Bordeaux, very valuable, prize to the Rhine, 44.

Jan. 9.—Came in, the American schooner Vengeance, 20, of 10 guns and 40 men from New York for Bordeaux, taken by the Phoebe, 35, which has also taken an American privateer of 14 guns and 60 men, not arrived. The Hornet sloop has taken a number of Americans.

The Speedy Packet, from Jamaica, with 40,000 dollars has arrived in England.

January 9.

Paris papers have arrived to the 5th inst and still we are without a single word of intelligence from the French army. Those who still hold out, I now fit them, and agreed with the commanding officer of the enemy, that they should be considered prisoners of war, on condition of being protected from the savages, allowed to retain their private property, and having their side arms returned to them. It is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty the loss we have sustained in this action, from the impossibility of knowing the number who have made their escape.

Thirty five officers & about four hundred and eighty seven men commissioned officers and privates are prisoners of war. A list of the names of the officers is herewith enclosed to you. Our loss in killed is considerable.

However unfortunate may seem the affair of yesterday, I am flattered by a belief that no material error is chargeable upon myself, and that still less censure is deserved by the troops I had the honor of commanding.

With the exception of that portion of our force which was thrown into disorder, no troops have ever behaved with more determined intrepidity.

I have the honor to be,

London, Jan. 11.

A report has reached this country from the opposite coast that the remains of the French army had surrendered by capitulation to the Russian generals Wittgenstein and Tschitschagoff. They had been completely hemmed in on all sides, by their active and vigilant enemy, that they had no alternative left. Their supplies were totally exhausted and their officers of all ranks had, for several days prior to their surrender, deserted from them by dozens at a time. It is added, however, that the officers who remained in charge of the troops had the address to procure better terms for themselves than those which were granted for Devout and Ney.

An American ship has been sent into Plymouth which left N. York on the 12th Dec. The election for President was not then

Copies of letters from Capt. Evans commanding the Frigate Chesapeake, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Frigate, Chesapeake, at Sea, Jan. 12, 1813.

SIR,

You will receive this by the British ship Volunteer, which we captured this morning, on her passage to the Brazils. She is one of a large convoy that sailed from Cork on the 19th ult. for the West Indies and South America; she parted with the West India convoy on the 3d inst. off Madreira, and on the 7th she had the address to procure better terms for herself than those which were granted for Devout and Ney.

The ship has on board salt & dry goods,

& I have ordered her to the U. S. under

charge of Midshipman Yarnall, who, from

his merit, beg leave to recommend to

your attention.

On the 1st inst. while I was dispatching the American brig Julia, by which vessel I had the honor of distressing you, we were chased by two ships. As I am anxious to dispatch the Volunteer, so as

to proceed to the Eastward in quest of the convoy, I beg to refer you for further particulars to an extract from my journal

on the day.

At half past 3 P. M. discovered a sail bearing E. S. E.—made sail in chase—at 5 came up with the chase, sent a boat on board with Lieut. Page, & found her to be the American brig Julia, of Boston, from Lisbon, bound to Boston. On examination, Lt. Page discovered she had two British licences brought the capt. on board. At half past eight, sighted the capt. of the brig on board her. At 9 the boat returned, leaving Lt. Budd on board the brig, with directions to keep near us all night, as I had determined to send a midshipman in her to Boston with the licences and her papers. Wrote to the Southward and Eastward at half past 7 A. M. wrote ship to the northward and westward, and hove to, and sent for the captain of the brig. At half past 8, two ships were discovered in chase of us, bearing W. S. W. At half past 9 discovered them to be ships of war—sent Lt. Bridget and the captain on board the brig to proceed to Boston. On the boat's returning with Lt. Page ran her up, & were round, and at 10 cast by such, under the topsails, so that the vessels in chase of us, were from 10 to 12 guns, and in association more force, than myself. At 10 half past the noise of the guns of the ships past filled it, and about 1 P. M. I passed by windward of the French, he call'd up. At this time very thick & squally. Lost sight of the two ships. At noon, very strong gales & squally—the ship under sail'd & ran a course—so particular—top galleried mast broken, flying jib boom, in end g. down. At 2 P. M. it clearing away a little, we were ad sound in the direction we had last seen the ships, but could discover nothing of them.

From them until to day we have not seen a vessel of any description.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,

SAM'L. EVANS.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Frigate Chesapeake,

January 14, 1813.

SIR,

We this morning fell in with another of the British convoy, the brig Liverpool, H. of Liverpool. As she did not appear to be of sufficient consequence to man, I have taken her from her most valuable articles, & the crew, & sent her to the British.

He had orders to be of service to the Americans who then released him.

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## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief of Jared Shattuck.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Jared Shattuck out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty three thousand eight hundred and sixty four dollars and fifty five cents, being the amount due on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, by the supreme court of the United States, to the said Jared Shattuck, for his damages in an animadversus against lieutenant Maley, master of the United States schooner Experiment, whose appearance was entered and defense conducted by the attorney of the United States, for the district of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of instructions given to him from the executive of the United States, in the capture by said Maley of the ship Mercur, in the year eighteen hundred and three, and also the interest at six per cent on the sum of twenty five thousand six hundred and seventeen dollars and forty four cents, from the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 3, 1813.

JAMES MADISON.

Approved.

FROM THE AURORA.

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

Extract from the New York Commercial Advertiser, published during the late embargo.

"Massachusetts is as terrible to the Americans now as she was to the British cabinet in 1775."

The author of the libel on the patriotic portion of the people of Massachusetts, from which the above is an extract, proves, by the running in which he makes use of the term American, that he himself is an Englishman—a soul perfectly congenial, no doubt, with the editor of the *Gas* so shamelessly—poor devil, with what ill grace a smile on his face! victories made on his countenance. I would recommend a general meeting of my editors, such as those of the *Gazette* quoted & its sister Evening Post, Boston Gazette, Repository & Palladium, U. S. Gazette, & others equally subservient to the views of the enemy, on the 1st of June next, for the purpose of addressing a letter of concurrence to the *Star* of our religion on the subject of her late disasters on the ocean.

FROLIC.

\* The birth day of George the Third.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on M<sup>DAY</sup> the 5<sup>th</sup> of April next.

A Tract of LAND situated in Dorchester county, on the main road from Vienna to Cluck-nemico Bridge, and about 3 miles from each place. The tract contains three hundred acres of valuable land, well timbered with white oak, fir, pine, &c. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the balance in two equal annual instalments, and payment given the first of January, 1814. An indisputable title will be given to the purchasers, on his compliance with the terms of sale.

THOMAS DAFFIN.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Feb. 23—6

MERINO SHEEP.

The subscriber offers for sale Merino Lambs of the purest strain, at the following prices:

Full blood Ram Lambs at \$50  
34 do. do. 10  
12 do. do. 6

Persons wishing to purchase must make application on or before the first of April, and the same may be taken away by the 10th inst. EDWARD LLOYD.

Feb. 23—3

IN CHANCERY.

February 17, 1813.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of John Black, made and reported by James Salsbury, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 25th day of April, 1813; provided, a copy of this order be inserted in the *Easton Star*, at least once in each of three successive weeks, before the 25th day of March, 1813.

The report states the amount of the sale to be \$6356 83.

The creditors are notified to bring in their claims, with the vouchers, before the said 25th day of April.

True copy—Test—

NICH'S BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

March 3—3

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

A man that can come well recommended to take charge of a School in a healthy part of the county, will receive a liberal salary by immediate application to

## LAW SCHOOL.

A course of Law Lectures will commence at Mr. Henrix's Hotel in Easton to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock, delivered by FREDERICK BENAS, Esq. founded on English precedents and the Laws of the State. Gentlemen are invited to attend and those who wish to become members of said School will each be admitted three evenings each week for the first month \$1 50 a month.

March 2—3

## FOR SALE.

250 bags of Coffee, some of which is first quality, 50 lbs. Rye Whiskey, 10 hds. good retailing Molasses, 2 pipes Cognac Brandy, 4 hds. W. I. Rum.

With a General Assortment of GROCERIES.

Apply to

J. & A. LEVERING,  
No. 25, Cheapside, Baltimore,

Who inform their country friends and others, that they sell GRAIN and CROPS.

Feb. 10—10

The Editors of the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and Star at Easton, will insert the above eight or ten times, and forward their account to the Editors of the Patriot for payment.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Continues to do Commission Business, as usual, in Baltimore. He begs a shave of patronage from the citizens of the Eastern Shore, and the public in general—and returns his sincere thanks to those of his friends that honoured him with favours through the last season; and he flatters himself, from his attention to promote their interest, he shall merit a continuation of the same. He has also opened an elegant *Boarding House*, for the accommodation of those that please to favour him with their company, at No. 7, South street, very handy both to the wharves and Baltimore street.

MARMADUKE TILDEN.

Baltimore, Feb. 16—6

## NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, February 23, 1813.

Alien enemies residing or being within forty miles of tide water, are required forthwith to apply to the Marshals of the States or Territories in which they respectively are, for passports to retire to such places beyond that distance from tide water as may be designated by the marshals.—

This regulation, however, is not to be put in force without special notice against such alien enemies not engaged in commerce as were settled previously to the declaration of war in the present article or are there pursuing some regular and lawful occupation unconnected with commerce, and who obtain, monthly, from the marshal of the district in which they reside, permission to remain where they are.

Printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

March 2—3

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

WASHINGTON CITY, 12th February, 1813.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

All regiments of officers and soldiers on furlough, and belonging to the several corps of the army on or near the Niagara river, are hereby directed to join their respective corps immediately.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

Printers authorized to publish the laws of the Union, are requested to insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

Feb. 23—3

## C A S H

Will be given for a good Coal, either male or female, that is honest & sober—and for an Oster and Carriage Driver, of the same character. Also for a good Servantess. Apply to the Editor of the Star.

Talbot county, Feb. 23—3

## NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

His Fall and Winter Supply of DRY GOODS AND FROCK CLOTHES.

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

J. E. RINGGOLD.

Oct. 27—3

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received an Assortment of ST. ISOMASSE GOODS.

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

J. E. RINGGOLD.

Oct. 27—3

## SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

A man that can come well recommended to take charge of a School in a healthy part of the county, will receive a liberal salary by immediate application to

HUGH AULD, or

JAMES DAWSON.

Feb. 23—3

## FANCY CHAIR MAKER,

EASTON

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Thomas Cooper, on Washington street, in Easton, where he has, and expects to keep on hand, a handsome assortment of

## PLAIN & ORNAMENTED CHAIRS:

Also to carry on the Turning Business in various branches. He solicits a continuance of the public patronage, as he flatters himself, from near seven years instruction in one of the best shops in Baltimore, that he can finish work as well, and on as reasonable terms as it can be had in Baltimore, and therefore hopes to prevent the necessity of sending to Baltimore, or applying to a Firm in opposition that is unacquainted with the business.

BENJAMIN BLACKISTON.

Feb. 2—6

N. B. I expect to attend strictly to my business myself, as I am not engaged in selling Drugs, or Cabinet Furniture, nor tuning Hides.

B. B.

## TO BE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS,

(Renewable)

That eligible Lot of Ground, situated on Washington street, near the Court House, where the buildings are burnt down.

There is no place, in Easton, better calculated for public business of any kind. It will be divided, or leased entire, as lessors may wish.

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

Feb. 2—3

## A LAD.

Of about nineteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice at the

STAR OFFICE.

dec. 20—3

WRITING PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

Ber sale at the Star Office.

## The Celebrated Running Horse,

R. A. T.

Will stand this season for mares at Easton, Wye Mill and Centerville, he will commence his season on Monday, the 22d day of March, at Easton, where he will remain until Friday, from thence to Wye Mill, on Monday he will be at Centerville; he will leave Centerville on Friday the same day back to Easton, and alternately at each of the above named places until the 22d of June. Rat's blood and performances, will be published as soon as it comes to hand; he is well known to gentlemen of the turf, they cannot have any doubt but what he stands as high as any horse in America. Rat will stand at twelve dollars the season and twenty five cents to the groom, paid by the 22d day of June, ten dollars will discharge the debt.

DANIEL SULLIVANE.

March 2—3

## OSCAR.

The property of Colonel John Taylor, of Harkington.

Will cover mares the ensuing season at my farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of \$12 50.

Oscar is only twelve years old next spring—His astonishing performances and excellent blood are well known on the western shore, but for the information of gentlemen on this shore, I will relate some of his performances, and his pedigree—he will be every Tuesday at Easton, and every Thursday at the Head of Wye, at Mr. Joseph George's. I will take in mares and their foals at one dollar per week, of which the greatest care shall be taken, and grain furnished, if required, at the market price, but will not be accountable for escapes or accidents. The money must be paid at the time of covering, or before the mares are taken away.

Oscar covered last spring near Washington, at \$21 the season—The season will commence the 20th of March, and end the 24th June following.

Oscar's stock are remarkable for their great substance and fine shapes.

JAMES NABB.

Talbot county, Maryland, Feb. 16—3

## PEDIGREE.

Oscar and his performances are so well known throughout the State of Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to describe him or enumerate them, but for the information of those who are unacquainted with the *Curriculum Vitae* some of his races will be noted. He is now rising 12 years old, 15 hands and 3 inches high, a beautiful bright bay, great bone and sinew, and his blood superior to any horse bred in America, as will appear by the following pedigree:

He was got by the English horse Gabriel (sire of Post Boy and Harlequin); his dam was sixteen by Old Medley; grand dam Col. Taylor's Pone, (sire of Old Yorick; great grand dam by Ranter; great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the mare of the Three Bells).

Gabriel (bred by Lord Osborn) was got by Old Medley his dam by the famous High Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Cradle; the mare of King's Plates, proving herself a good horse for long and short distances, as well as for high and low weights.

It is also to be observed that Oscar is not himself a chance horse, his dam having produced but 10 foals, 3 of which have been good runners, and the 4th a promising colt.

## PERFORMANCES.

At Annapolis, in the fall of 1804, at 4 years old, Oscar won with ease, the 3 M. H. The next week after, over the Washington course, he won the City and Town purse, 2 miles heat, beating Col. Taylor's Charming, by Spread Eagle; Mr. Linlough Napoleon by Punch, a capital horse, a bay gelding of Dr. Edelin and others.

On the 23d of Oct. 1805, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Annapolis, 4 miles heats, beating Gen. Ridgely's Lavie, Mr. Duckett's Democrat, and Mr. Lloyd's Dolan.

The same day, he started for the Jockey Club purse at the City of Washington, and was second horse, being beat by the Maid of the Oaks, beating Mr. Allen's famous horse, Sir Solomon. Dr. Edelin celebrated mare Floreta, Col. Taylor's noted horse Top Gallant, and several others.

The first heat of this race (& the course measures a full mile) was run in 8 m. 2 s. the 2d heat in 8 m. 1 s. the last 2 miles was run in 3 m. 40 s. Oscar was not in condition.

In the spring of 1806, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Baltimore, and was second horse,

In the fall of 1805, Mr. Bond's horse First Consul challenged the *Curriculum Vitae*, and was taken up by Oscar to run at Baltimore, on the 16th of Oct. the 4 miles heat, \$2000 on side. Oscar won in great style, running the heat in 7 m.

# Eastern Shore



# General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the Laws of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 11.....14.]

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1813.

[No. 28.....696.]

THE TERMS OF THE STAR.  
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Two Dollars, Five Cents per square.

BRITISH DECLARATION OF AMERICA.  
LONDON, Jan. 10.

## DECLARATION.

The earnest endeavors of the prince regent to preserve the relations of peace and amity with the U. S. States have unfortunately failed; his royal highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes and origin of the war in which the government of the U. S. States has compelled him to engage.

No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motive of aggression, has been, or can be with any color of reason, in this case, ascribed to Great Britain; that her commercial interests were on this side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or, without an injurious submission to France, is a truth which the American gov. will not deny.

His Royal highness does not, however, mean to rest on the favorable presumption, to which he is entitled. He is prepared by an expression of the circumstances, which have led to the present war, to show that G. B. has throughout acted towards the U. S. of America, with a spirit of forbearance, and conciliation; and to demonstrate the insidious nature of those pretensions, which have at length unduly involved the two countries in war.

(Here the declaration enters into an historical account of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and other海上 measures of France towards neutrals; the retaliatory Orders in Council of G. Britain; the consequent Embargo, Non-intercourse and Non-Intercourse Acts of the American Congress, and the different diplomatic representations and explanations which have taken place on those subjects between Great Britain and America; the particulars of all which have been long before the public. The declaration then continues):

The American Government, before they received intimation of the course adopted by the British Government, had in fact proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing "Letters of Marque" notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the French Minister of Foreign affairs' letter of the 12th of March 1812, pronouncing array the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the laws of the French Empire, under a false and extravagant pretext; that an armistice and a blockade must be made to be made in the Treaty of Utrecht, and were therefore binding upon all states. From the penalties of this case no nation was to be excepted, which did not accept it, not only as the rule of its own conduct, but as a law, the observance of which, it was also required to enforce upon G. Britain.

In a manifesto accompanying their declaration of hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the orders in council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such as were ever before urged by the American Gov. to be grounds for war. As it to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American Congress at the same time passed a law prohibiting all intercourse with G. B. of such a tenor, as depicted the Executive Government, according to the President's own construction of that act, or all power of retarding the relations of friendly intercourse between the two states, so far at least as concerned their commercial intercourse, until Congress should reassemble.

The President of the United States has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an armistice; but, notwithstanding the admission that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition that G. Britain, as a preliminary step, should do away the cause of war now brought forward as such for the first time; namely, that she should abandon the exercise of her unrightful right of search to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural born subjects of his majesty; and this concession was required upon the mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the Legislature of the United States, to prevent such anachronism entering into their service, but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a foreign state, for the conservation of vital interests, no explanation was, or could be afforded by the agent who was charged with the overture, either as to the main principles upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which it was proposed they should contain. This proposition, it being however subjected to, a second proposal was made, again offering an armistice, provided the British government would, secondly, stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a treaty of peace. An immediate and formal abandonment of the exercise as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but his royal highness the Prince Regent was required, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, secretly to alarum what the former overture had proposed to him publicly to conclude.

This most offensive proposition was also rejected, being accompanied as the former had been, with other demands of most exceptional nature, and especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the orders in council, or under what were termed illegal blockades—a compliance with demands, even if all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute surrender of the right which those orders and blockades were founded. Had the American government been sincere in representing the orders in council, as the only subject of difference between Great Britain and the U. S. States, related to hostilities; it might have been rejected, so soon as the revocation of those orders had been officially made known to them, as they would have spontaneously receded their "Letters of Marque," and manifested a disposition immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the two powers. But the conduct of the government of the U. S. by no means concurred with such reasonable expectations.—An order in council of the 23d June being officially communicated to America, the government of the United States saw nothing in the repeal of the orders in council, which should officially restore peace, unless G. Britain were prepared in the first instance, substantially to relinquish the right of impressing her own seamen, when found on board American merchant ships. The progress of an armistice, and of a simultaneous repeal of the respective measures on both sides, subsequently effected by the commanding officer of his majesty's naval forces on the American coast, were received

in the same hostile spirit by the government of the U. S. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities—Negotiation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension of the exercise of this right; and also without any armistice being concluded; but Great Britain was required previously to agree, without any knowledge of the adequacy, of the system which could be substituted, to negotiate upon the basis of accepting the legislative regulations of a foreign state, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right, which she has felt to be essential to the support of her maritime power.

If America, by demanding this preliminary concession, intends to deny the validity of that right, in the dental Great Britain cannot acquiesce; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment, as a basis on which to treat. If the American Government has devised, or conceives it can devise, regulations which may safely be accepted by G. Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration.—The British government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those on which the two States might have to negotiate; it has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American government; has never asserted any exclusive right, as the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge as appearing equally to the Government of the U. S. with respect to American seamen; when found on board British merchant ships:—But it is cannot by acceding to such a basis in the first instance, either assume or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found to be attended with great difficulties; such difficulties as the British commissioners in 1806 expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount.

Whilst the proposition, transmitted thro' the British Admiralty, was pending in America, and other海上 measures of France towards neutrals; the retaliatory Orders in Council of G. Britain; the consequent Embargo, Non-intercourse and Non-Intercourse Acts of the American Congress, and the different diplomatic representations and explanations which have taken place on those subjects between Great Britain and America; the particulars of all which have been long before the public. The declaration then continues):

After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the Declaration of War by the U. S. States, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles, by which the conduct of G. Britain has been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.

His royal highness engages to acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal if which has been duly notified, & is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports, or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land. His royal highness can never admit that neutral trade with G. Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power whatever to be denominated. His royal highness can never admit that G. Britain can be deprived of its rights of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interest of a neutral. His royal highness can never admit that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, for the impressment of British seamen, when found on board, can be deemed my violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit that the taking such seamen on board such vessels, can be considered by any neutral state as a hostile measure, or a just blockade of war.

There is no right more clearly established than the right which a sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially in time of war.—Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and assume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey; it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence.

A similar language and manner may make the exercise of this right more liable to personal mistakes, and occasional abuse, when practised towards vessels of the U. S. States, when circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense.

But if, to this practice of the U. S. States to harass British seamen, he ascribed their assumed right to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, & thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate sovereign, by acts of retaliation and venturous of citizenship, which they pretend to be a violation of their own treaty, as evident right of G. Britain, & to abandon the several pretensions of the U. S. States, would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.

Without entering minutely into the other topics, which have been brought forward by the government of the U. S. States, it may be proper to remark, that whatever the declaration of the United States may have ascertained, G. Britain never did demand, that they should force British manufacturers into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego, or modify, in concert with the U. S. States, the system, by which a commercial intercourse with the enemy had been allowed under the protection of licenses; provided the U. S. States would act towards her, and towards France, with real impartiality. The government of America, in the differences between States are not insurmountable, has as little right to dictate the affairs of the Chesapeake. The aggression, in this instance, on the part of a British officer, was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, and a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of his majesty, and accepted by the government of the U. S. States. It is not less unwarranted in its allusion to the mission of Mr. Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority, or even knowledge, of his majesty's government, and which Mr. Foster was authorized formally and officially to disavow. The charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the United States, is equally void of foundation. Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued, and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the

American government. Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the Government of the United States. But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit which has long unhappily actuated the counsels of the U. S.; their marked partiality in publishing and assisting the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavors to inflame their people against the conduct of Spain, the treacherous ally of Great Britain; and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations.—It is through the prevalence of such counsels that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed in war against G. Britain.

Are under what conduct on the part of France has the government of the U. S. States lent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous violation of the Commercial Treaty of the year 1800 between France and the U. S. States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in all harbors subject to the control of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the confusions under them; the subsequent condemnation under the Rambouillet decree; anticipated or concealed to render it the most effectual; the French commercial regulations which render the traffic of the U. S. States with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alleged repeal of the French decrees—all these acts of violence on the part of France produce from the government of the United States only such complaints as end in acquiescence and submission, or are accompanied by suggestions for enabling France to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations.

This disposition of the government of the U. States—this complete subserviency\* to the ruler of France—this hostile temper towards G. Britain, are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French government. Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of G. Britain but of the world, his Royal Highness was entitled to look for a far distant result. From their common origin—from their common interests—from the professed principles of freedom and independence, the U. States were the last country in which G. Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument and abettor of French tyranny. Disappointed in this just expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy, which the British government has so long and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice, & in supporting the general rights of nations; and, under the favor of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, his royal highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest, in which he has thus been compelled to rest reluctantly to engage.

Westminster, January 9, 1813.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.

## GENERAL WINCHESTER'S ARMY.

Since the publication of the last Mercury a number of the brave fellows who were made prisoners at the battle of Frenchtown, on the 22d ult. under Gen. Winchester, have passed through this place on their way to Kentucky.—They were paroled at Fort George, not to serve during the war against His Britannic majesty, & came down the Canadian side from Malden to Fort George, crossed over Niagara, and proceeded direct to Pittsburg. They have since gone on by water for Kentucky. The best wishes of their country go along with them.

These men are generally of the first respectability and intelligence, the flower of Kentucky, and they reflect the highest honor on the State from which they came, and on their country.

The easy gaudiness of manners, the manly, in

dependence of sentiment, and the ardent love of

country which they have displayed, under all the

reverses of fortune, entitle them to the first place

in the hearts of their brethren in arms

by them for the safety of their brethren in arms

—but their honest hearts spring forward, with

eloquent hope, that their wrongs will be avenged, &

the day of retribution is at hand.

The editor has had the pleasure of conversing

with a number of these gentlemen. He there

fore offers this honest tribute to their merit.—

From this source he has the following facts be

fore his readers.

The advance of Gen. Winchester to the River Raisin, or rather Frenchtown, arose from the ardent solicitude of the inhabitants of that place, and was undertaken with the subscription and at

the desire of the whole army. The inhabitants of the town, being citizens of the U. S. States, solicited the protection of Gen. Winchester from the violence and outrage of the hordes of savages with

which they were surrounded, and to whose bold

spirit they were daily exposed. The Wednes

day preceding the arrival of Gen. Winchester

at Frenchtown, the burning of the town and the

butchery of its inhabitants. Gen. Winchester

yielding to the calls of humanity and desirous of

protecting the American citizens from savage violence, advanced to their relief. The expedition

under Col. Lewis was as is known completely

successful, and put our troops in possession of the

town. On the 29th, Gen. Winchester, con

centrated his troops amounting to 750 men, in

Frenchtown, six hundred of which were posted

in the pickets, and the remainder in the

camp. The picket was formed in a half circle.

The picket was formed in a half

The following *Proclamation* was issued on an *Extra*, from the *Star* office on Tuesday last, but for security, and the gratification of distant subscribers, so valuable a Document is introduced this morning.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4, 1813.  
At 12 o'clock this day, JAMES MADISON, the President of the United States elect, having attended at the Capitol for the purpose of taking the Oath of Office, delivered to the vast concourse of people assembled on the occasion, the following:

SPEECH.

About to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligations imposed by a second call to the station, in which my country heretofore placed me, I find, in the presence of this respectable assembly, an opportunity of publicly repeating my profound sense of so distinguished a confidence, and of the responsibility united with it. The impressions on me are strengthened by such an evidence, that my faithful endeavours to discharge my arduous duties have been favourably estimated; and by a consideration of the momentous period at which the trust has been renewed. From the weight and magnitude now belonging to it, I should be compelled to shrink, if I had less reliance on the support of an enlightened and generous people, and feel less deeply a conviction, that the war with a powerful nation, which forms so prominent a feature in our situation, is stamped with that justice, which invites the smiles of heaven on the means of conducting it to a successful termination.

May we not cherish this sentiment, with our presumption, when we reflect on the characteristics by which this war is distinguished?

It was not declared on the part of the U. States, until it had been long made on them, in reality though not in name; until arguments and expostulations had been exhausted; until a positive declaration had been received that the wrongs provoking it would not be discontinued; nor until this appeal could no longer be delayed, without breaking down the spirit of the nation, destroying all confidence in itself and its political institutions; and either perpetuating a state of disgraceful suffering, or requiring, by more costly sacrifices and more severe straggle, our lost rank and respect among independent powers.

On the issue of the war are staked our national sovereignty on the high seas, and security of an important class of citizens whose occupations give the proper value to those of every other class. Not to contend for such a stake, is to surrender our equality with their powers, on the element common to all; and to violate the sacred duty which every member of the society has to its protection. I used not call to view the unlawfulness of the practice, by which our mariners are forced, at the will of every cruising officer, from their own vessels into foreign ones, nor grieve the outrages inseparable from it. The proofs are in the records of each successive administration of our government; and the cruel sufferings of that portion of the American people have found their way to every bosom act dead to the sympathies of human nature.

As the war was just in its origin and necessary and noble in its objects, we can reflect with a proud satisfaction, in carrying on, no principle of justice or honor, no usage of civilized nations, no receipt of courtesy or humanity have been infringed. The war has been waged on our parts with scrupulous regard to all these nations, and in a spirit of liberality which was never surpassed.

How little has been the effect of this example on the conduct of the enemy?

They have retained as prisoners of war, citizens of the United States, not liable to be so considered under the usages of war.

They have refused to consider as prisoners of war, and treated to punish as traitors and deserters, persons originating without restraint to the U. States; incorporated by naturalization into our political family, and fighting under the authority of their adopted country, in open and honorable war, for the maintenance of its rights and safety. Such is the avowed purpose of a government which is in the practice of naturalizing, by thousands, citizens of other countries, and not only of permitting but compelling them to fight its battles against their native country.

They have not, it is true, taken in their own hands the hatchet & the knife, devoted to indiscriminate massacre; but they have let loose the savages armed with these cruel instruments; have allure them into their service, & carried them to battle by their sides, eager to glut their savage thirst with the blood of the vanquished, and to finish the work of torture and death, on maimed and defenceless captives. And what was never before seen, British commanders have extorted victory over the unconquerable valor of our troops, by presenting to the sympathy of such a Chief a wailing massacre from their savage associates.

And now we find them in further contempt of the modes of honorable warfare, supplying the place of a conquering force, by attempts to disorganize our political society, to dismember our confederated Republic. How oily like others these will recoil on the authors, but the mark the degenerate councils from which they emanate: & if they do not belong to a series of unexampled inconsistencies, might excite the greater wonder, as proceeding from a government which founded the very war in which it has been so long engaged, against the disorganizing and insurrectional policy of its adversary.

To render the justice of the war on our part the more conspicuous, the reluctance to commence it was followed by the earliest and strongest manifestations of a disposition to arrest its pro-

gress. The sword was scarcely out of the scabbard, before the enemy was apprised of the reasonable terms on which it would be re-sheathed. Still more precise advances were repeated, and have been received in a spirit forbidding every reliance, not placed on the military resources of the nation.

These resources are amply sufficient to bring the war to an honorable issue. Our nation is, in number more than half that of the British Isles. It is composed of a brave, a free, a virtuous and an intelligent people. Our country abounds in the necessities, the arts and the comforts of life. A general prosperity is visible in the public countenance. The means employed by the British cabinet to undermine it, have recoiled on themselves; have given to our national facilities a more rapid development; and, draining or diverting the precious metals from British circulation and British vaults, have poured them into those of the U. States. It is a propitious consideration, that an unavoidable war should have found this seasonable facility for the contributions required to support it. When the public voice called for war, all knew and still know, that without them it could not be carried on, through the period which it might last; and the patriotism, the good sense and the manly spirit of our fellow citizens, are pledges for the cheerfulness with which they will bear each his share of the common burden. To render the war short, and its success sure animated and systematic exertions alone are necessary; and the success of our arms now may long preserve our country from the necessity of another resort to them. Already have the gallant exploits of our naval heroes proved to the world our inherent capacity to maintain our rights on one element. If the reputation of our arms has been thrown under clouds on the other, pressuring flushes of heroic enterprise assure us that nothing is wanting to correspondant triumphs there also, but the discipline and habits which are in daily progress.

#### PROCLAMATIONS WITH FRANCE To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State concerning the resolution of the first instant, respecting the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan.

MARCH 3, 1813.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the first instant, has the honor to transmit to the President the enclosed papers, marked A and B. At which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE  
Department of State, March 3, 1813  
(A)

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, May 2, 1812

I have the honor to enclose here with the copy of my note of yesterday to the Duke of Bassano. The importance of the object and the urgency of the occasion I hope will justify the solicitude with which I have pressed the proposal.

The result, as far as it may be known within a few days, shall be transmitted by the Wasp. The Hornet sailed from Cherbourg the 26th April, with orders to send a messenger in England with my despatches for Mr. Russell, but not to wait for his return from London.

Enclosed in Mr. Barlow's letter of May 2, 1812, to the Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq. to the Duke of Bassano, dated

PARIS, 1st May, 1812.

In the note I had the honor to address your excellency on the 10th last, the spirit of the English government was so far noticed as to anticipate the fact now proved by experience, that its orders in council violating the rights of neutrals, would not be revoked. The declaration of the Prince Regent of the 21st of April, has placed that fact beyond question. I do this as he has repeated his assertion so often advanced by his ministers and judges that the decrees of France of a similar character are likewise unrevoked.

You will notice that he finds a new argument for this conclusion in your Excellency's late report to the Emperor concerning neutral rights, in which you avoid taking notice of any repeal or modification of these decrees, or of their non-application to the U. States. We know indeed that they do not apply to the U. States, because we do not offer our troops to be denationalized in the manner evidently contemplated by the Emperor in the rule he means to establish. But it would have been well if your Excellency had noticed their non-application to the U. States, since his Majesty has uniformly done it in his decisions of prises since Nov. 1810.

It is much to be desired that the French government would now make & publish an authentic act, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees, as relative to the United States, to have ceased in November, 1810, declaring that they have not been applied in any instance, since that time, and that they shall not be so applied in future.

The case is so simple, the demand so just, and the necessity so urgent, that I cannot withhold my confidence in the prompt and complete success of my proposition.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, dated

PARIS, 12th May, 1812.

"After the date of my letter, of which

I have the honor to enclose you a copy,

I wrote from a pretty sharp conversa-

tion with the Duke of Bassano, that there

was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This, though dated the 10th, did not come to me till last evening. I consider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England that I despatch the Wasp immediately, to carry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as possible.

I am confident that the President will approve the motive of my solicitude in this affair, and the earnest manner in which I pressed the minister with it as soon as my knowledge of the declaration of the Prince Regent enabled me to use the argument that belonged to the subject. When in the conversation above alluded to, the Duke first produced to me the decrees of the 28th of April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, and probably from you. I only asked him if that decree had been published. He said not, but declared it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serrurier, with orders to communicate it to you. I assured him it was not among the archives of this legation; that I never before had heard of it; & since he had consented to answer my note, I desired him to send to me in that official manner a copy of that decree, and of any other documents that might prove to the incredulity of my country (not to me) that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were in good faith and unconditionally repealed.

With regard to the U. S. He then promised me he would do it, and he has performed his promise.

I send you a copy of the April decree, as likewise the letter of the Grand Judge and that of the Minister of Finances; though the two latter pieces have been communicated to our government and published.

The Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow.

[Translation.]

Paris, 10th May, 1812.

SIR.—In conversing with you about the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 1st of May, I could not conceal from you my surprise at the doubt which you had expressed in that note respecting the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. That revocation was proven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors and with you by the decision in favor of American vessels. You have done me the honor to ask a copy of the letters which the grand judge and the minister of the finances wrote to the 1st of Dec 1810 to secure the first of effects of that measure, and you have said sir that the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, which proves definitely the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan in regard to the Americans, was not known to you.

I have the honor to send you, as you have desired, a copy of these three acts; you will consider them, without doubt, sir, as the fairest answer which I could give to this part of your note. As to the two other questions to which that note relates, I will take care to lay them before the Emperor. You know already, sir, the sentiments which his Majesty has expressed in favor of American commerce, and the good dispositions which have induced him to appoint a plenipotentiary to treat with you on that important interest.

Accept, sir, &c.

(Signed) The Duke of Bassano.

[Translation.]

Palace of St. Cloud, April 21st, 1811.

Napoleon Emperor of the French, &c. &c. On the report of our Minister of Foreign Relations.

Seeing by a law passed on the 21st March, 1811, the Congress of the United States, as ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of no intercourse, which prohibits the vessels and merchandise of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies from entering into the ports of the United States.

Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions communicated by the British Orders in Council and a formal refusal to adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

The Decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitely, and to date from the 1st day of November last, considered as not having existed (non avenus) in regard to American vessels.

(Signed) NAPOLEON

By the Emperor.

The Minister Secretary of State.

(Signed) The COUNT DARU

(B.)

Mr. Barlow, to the Secretary of State.

Paris, Oct. 25, 1812.

SIR.—By the letters from the Duke of Bassano and my answer, copies of which are herewith enclosed, you will learn that I am invited to go to Wilna, and that I have accepted the invitation. Though the proposal was totally unexpected, and on many accounts disagreeable, it was impossible to refuse it without giving offence, or at least risking a postponement of a negotiation which I have reason to believe is in a fair way to a speedy and a successful close.

From the circumstances which have preceded and which accompany this proposition, I am induced to believe that it is made with a view of expediting the business.

There may indeed be an intention of concluding it with other views not yet brought forward. If so, and they should extend to objects beyond the simplicity of our commercial interests and the indemnities which we claim, I shall not be at a loss how to answer them.

I shall have the honor to write you, as soon as possible from Wilna, and shall return to Paris without any unnecessary delay.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) J. BARLOW.

#### [Translation.]

The Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow.

Wilna, Oct. 11, 1812.

SIR.—I have had the honor to make known to you how much I regretted in the negotiation commenced between the United States and France, the delays which inevitably attend a correspondence carried on at so great a distance.—Your government has desired to see the epoch of this arrangement draw near. His majesty is animated by the same dispositions, and willing to assure to the negotiation a result the most prompt he has thought that it would be expedient to suppress the intermediaries and to transfer the correspondence to Wilna.—His majesty has in consequence authorised me, sir, to treat with you. If you will come to this town, I dare say that with the desire that animates us both to conciliate such important interests, we will immediately be enabled to remove all the difficulties which until now have appeared to impede the progress of the negotiation.

I have apprised the Duke of Dalberg that his mission was thus terminated, and I have laid before his majesty the actual state of the negotiation, to the end, that when you arrive at Wilna, the different questions being already illustrated (*claircises*), either by your judicious observations or by the instructions I shall have received, we may, sir, conclude without delay an arrangement so desirable and so conformable to the mutual

and amicable views of our two governments.

Accept, sir &c.

(Signed) The DUKE of BASSANO

Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano.

[Ex-rat.]

Paris, Oct. 25, 1812.

“SIR.—In consequence of the letter you did me the honor to write me on the 11th of this month, I accept your invitation, and leave Paris to-morrow for Wilna, where I hope to arrive in 15 or 18 days from this date. My Secretary of Legislation and one servant will comprise all my suite. I mean to th. to answer to your extreme goodness in asking the question, and your kind offer of finding me a convenient lodging. I hope the trouble you will give yourself in this will be as little as possible.

The negotiation on which you have done me the honor to invite me to Wilna, is so completely prepared in all its parts between the Duke of Dalberg and myself, and as I understand, sent on to you for your approbation about the 18th of the present month, that I am persuaded if I could have arrived before the date of your letter, the necessity of this meeting would not have existed, as I am confident that his majesty would have found the project reasonable and acceptable in all its parts, and would have directed the minister to conclude and sign both the treaty of commerce and the convention of indemnities.”

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. James Winchester, to the Sec. at war.

Fort George, U. Canada, 11th Feb. 1813.

SIR.—On the 23d ultimo, I had the honor of communicating to your Excellency the result of the action at Frenchtown on the River Raisin, of the preceding day. I have it now in my power to transmit to you a more detailed account of the transaction, together with a more minute statement of our loss. A list of the killed, wounded and missing is herewith enclosed. The attack upon our camp was commenced about 6 o'clock in the morning by a heavy fire of small arms, together with the discharge of six pieces of artillery, directed immediately at our lines, and the houses and temporary breast work, from behind which a portion of our troops were engaged with the enemy. Early in the action a charge was made by the assailants; but the fire from our lines was so intense that they were quickly compelled to retreat.

In this charge the 41st regiment of British regulars principally suffered, their loss during the charge, and in the subsequent engagement, being very considerable. Out of three hundred of these troops about thirty fell dead upon the field, and ninety or an hundred wounded were removed from the ground.

It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy, the number of Canadian militia and Indians, which were killed or wounded during the engagement; it could, however, not have been small, having received for 3 or 4 hours the constant fire of our musketry and rifles, from the breastwork under which they had formed. The action had endured about a quarter of an hour, when the right division of our troops, who were less secured by a breast work and exposed to a heavy fire from both Indians and militia, who had possessed themselves of some out houses within their reach, were obliged to retreat from their lines in the encampment, for the purpose of occupying ground less exposed.

By the enemy, the whole Indian force together with a portion of the militia, bore down upon them redoubled violence, and prevented by their superiority of numbers and the severity of their fire the practicability of regaining the field, and of occupying ground less exposed. The retreat being discovered by the enemy, the whole Indian force together with a portion of the militia, bore down upon them redoubled violence, and prevented by their superiority of numbers and the severity of their fire the practicability of regaining the field, and of occupying ground less exposed.

Every effort was in vain employed to turn them into some order of action, as affording the only mean of either repelling the pursuit, or regaining the temporary breast work from behind which the remaining part of our troops still gallantly defended themselves; but every exertion was in vain employed to turn them into some order of action, as affording the only mean of either repelling the pursuit, or regaining the temporary breast work from behind which the remaining part of our troops still gallantly defended themselves; but every exertion was in vain employed to turn them into some order of action, as affording the only mean of either repelling the pursuit, or regaining the temporary breast work from behind which the remaining part of our troops still gallantly defended themselves; but every exertion was in vain employed to turn them into some order of action, as affording the only mean of either repelling the pursuit, or regaining the temporary breast work from behind which the remaining part of our troops still gallantly defended themselves; but every exertion was in vain employed to turn them into some order of action, as affording the only mean of either repelling the pursuit, or regaining the temporary breast work from behind which

THE REPUBLICAN STAR,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER  
EASTON:  
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1813.

SACKETT'S HARBOUR,

We are happy to learn, is in a complete state of defense, and fully capable of resisting any attack which can be made from the opposite shore. An officer lately from there, informs that he left a considerable force, in high spirits, and fearless of an attack; among which were about 900 sailors. The reinforcements from Utica, Albany, &c. will, however, put the security of Sackett's Harbour, beyond doubt.

It is understood that the Emperor of Russia has offered the United States and Great Britain, his mediation, with a view to promote peace between them, and that a communication to this effect has just been made to our government by Mr. Deschleroff. The proposition is believed to have originated in motives, no less honorable to his Imperial Majesty, than friendly to both the parties. It is to be presumed, that our government, steadily adhering to its principles, will not hesitate to accede to a measure, which, having peace solely and simply for its object, may be beneficial, and cannot be injurious to the United States. [Nat. Int'l.]

It has been stated, we have observed, in some of the factious prints, and may be believed by some of their credulous readers, that the mediation of the emperor of Russia, between the United States and Great Britain, has been offered to our government some time ago, and had been rejected. We state it as a fact, of which we have entire belief, that our government had received no intimation of such intention on the part of the Emperor, directly or indirectly until since the adjournment of Congress; and that it then promptly accepted, on the part of our government, with the same frankness with which it was tendered by the Russian sovereign. [Nat. Int'l.]

It is understood that circular instructions are given by the Secretary of the Treasury to intercept all the importers upon earth, in order to "a fair view of the whole ground," before cancelling bonds. Judge Fisher of the Delaware state, has issued his, "no such as this," that great alarm is said to prevail, amongst the concerned. Some enquire, if they must give evidence against themselves, while in fact they are only called upon for the whole truth. This favored class of citizens should be prompt to unmask property of the enemy. [Nat. Int'l.]

N. Y. Int'l., March 9.

The schr. Nancy, of Dovers, (Mass.) and bound thence from York River, with a load of co. was captured in Lynhaven Bay by the Blockading Squadron, cargo taken out, and sold to the port as a prize, with 26 American sailors, formerly passengers and crew of the ship William Wilson, Hancock, or Baltimore. The W. W. left Lisbon the 27th of Dec. and three days thereafter, was captured by the French ship La Gloire, capt. Roussea, who ordered the passengers and crew on board the frigate and sent the ship because he had carried 1000 sailors to Portugal! On the 2d of Jan. La Gloire captured a Portuguese barque from Para bound to Baltimore, on board of whom the Americans and six English prisoners were delivered, & the barque released. About the 7th of Feb. they were captured by the St. Domingo and sent to Bermuda; from the St. Domingo they were transferred to the Marlborough, and afterwards to the Dragon, in which ship they arrived in Lynhaven on Wednesday last.

On Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which had broken out in the bake house of George Reed, in Bough's lane. The adjacent houses being all of wood, the fire spread with incendiary rapidity and in a very short time about 25 houses were destroyed. The houses were generally of small value but those unfortunate by whom they were inhabited, had lost their all, and claim the sympathy and aid of a generous public. We are sorry to owe more than the almost total want of means for resisting this destructive element.—Two boys who slept in the bake house unhappily perished.

Capt. Hancock, late of the ship Wm. Wilson, of Baltimore, has furnished us with the information of which the following are the heads.

He sailed from Li-ion on the 28th of Dec. on the 29th, spoke the privateer schr. Mars, of New London, capt. Bulkeley, had taken six prizes, one of which was burnt. On the 31st, fell in with and was boarded from the French frigate La Gloire, capt. Roussea. Capt. H. H. his passengers and crew were ordered on board the frigate, with his papers, and the baggage of the crew and passengers, much of which was plundered.—The commander gave orders to scuttle the William Wilson, which was done accordingly, and she went down.—The cause alleged, was trading with the enemies of France, which His Imperial Majesty did not allow. Capt. H. H. remained on board the frigate until the 4th of January, during which time he had great cause to complain of the treatment of himself and passengers; he was plundered of all his money except two dollars.—On the 4th of Jan. the frigate captured a Portuguese barque from Brazil, bound to Lisbon.—On board the barque, Capt. H. H. with many others, to the number of 37, were put with a scanty allowance of water and provisions, although they had taken an ample supply from Capt. H. H.'s ship. The French commander gave the bark in full charge of Capt. H. H. and ordered him to proceed to No. 10. On the 11th of Feb. in lat. 30, long. 72, was captured by the British Majesty's ship St. Domingo, Admiral Warren, carried to Bermuda, and then put on board the Marlborough, Admiral Cockburn. Capt. H. H. came up yesterday from a cartel under orders of Lieut. Cauis, of the Marlborough.

Mr. John Mason came up yesterday in the cartel—he was supercargo of the Portuguese brig Cidade Lisboa, capt. Spinola—was captured on the 24th, on the edge of the sounding, on suspicion of being American property, & sent to Bermuda.

The force in our bay consists of the following vessels, under the command of Rear Admiral Cockburn, viz.: Marlborough, Politicks, Dagon, Victorious, of 24 guns each, Acasta 40, Julian 35, Mardon and Nauicus 30 guns each, Laurentius 24; Paz schooner, 10 guns; the Belvidere of 36, at anchor about 7 miles outside; the Faucon of 18 guns, cruising off. The San Domingo and Ramilles, of 24 guns each, daily expected. In the bay, cruising the N. York pilot boat Ulysses and Hornet (lately captured); manned with 25 men and small arms, the schr. May, of Savannah (lately captured) with two 18 pound carronades.

For some days the ships have been employed in placing Buoys upon the middle ground, Horse Shoe and different parts of the Bay.

Each of the ships of the line, have on board 150 marines, and the frigates and other vessels a proportionate number. Every thing indicates a plan of extensive and speedy operations.

The ships, besides those above mentioned, and which are daily expected, are Shannon, Statira and Spartan of 32 guns each, the Orpheus of 36, Cleopatra, of 32, Long Sover (in the Wasp) 20, Martin, Sybil, Frolick, Colibri and Tartarus of 19 guns each. It was said on board that another of 19 sail more, were expected daily from En-

gland. The Delaware was to be put in blockade in a few days.

We understand that the neutral vessels which went down a few days since, will be sent to Bermuda. The American vessels having licenses are ordered back.

The schr. Osprey, Bennett, 17 days from Jaquelin (St. Domingo) laden with coffee, and bound to Baltimore, came into the Capes on Sunday about 3 P. M. passed a squadron within musket shot. They did not attempt to bring her to, & favored by a strong breeze, she escaped from two of her tenders, who pursued her, and arrived safe in Hampton Roads.

Charleston, Feb. 26.

OUR PORT BLOCKADED!

Came up yesterday morning in the smack, Jeannet, Capt. J. H. Dill, and the mate and five men, belonging to the brig Jacob Getting, of Philadelphia; captured by the British brig Sophie, and the crew afterwards taken on board the frigate Aeolus, Lord J. Townsend. The Jacob Getting sailed on the 13th inst. from Georgetown, S. C. bound to Madeira, with a cargo of rice, and was captured the same day. Capt. Dill, his mate, and five men, are sent up in the smack, on parole; and Mr. Strawbridge, supercargo, and John West, seaman, are sent to Bermuda, in the Jacob Getting. They had captured no others lately, but the two sloops from Savannah, with cotton, of which mention was made by the passengers which were landed at this port, from on board the brig Caroline, from Havanna bound to Wilmington, N. C. A young man, by the name of ARTHUR WATSON, an American, is on board the Aeolus; he gave to one of the men who came up in the smack, a written paper, with his name and directions to find a friend of his in this City, in order that some measure may be taken to obtain his release; and desired also, that inquiries might be made after his brother—Lord Townsend was at first inclined to burn the smack, but finally contented himself with taking their fish.

On Tuesday last, the Aeolus and Sophie boarded a sloop, which proved to be the British privateer Caledonia. The Caledonia was in Bull's Bay on Wednesday; which place, and its neighborhood, it is probable, she will frequent.

We are informed, that Lord Townsend declared his intention to remain off this port, until he was relieved by an equal force.—That he intended to destroy, as far as it was in his power, the coasting trade of the Southern Ports; and expressed a wish to be possessed of one of our pilot boats. He said they had caused the U. S. schr. Nausicaa, Lieut. Monk, and would have taken her, but for the approach of night, under cover of which she eluded their pursuit.—The Aeolus, we understand, outsails the Sophie, by far. The British armed schr. Meritille, was said to be off Wilmington, N. C. also, the Nausicaa may probably be her strength. [Times.]

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Weekly Register, dated

Fr. 12.

"I have just received information that the mounted volunteers from Tennessee, 1000, have arrived at Natchez, and Gen. Jackson's flotilla with 1500 men are momently expected.

"I have also received a letter from a captain in the Spanish republican army, dated at La Banda (called Lanuza) the 7th ult. which says the two armies were near each other, many skirmishes had recently taken place, in which the Patriots were uniformly victorious, always putting the Royal troops to flight.—my correspondent observes 'a world of remark that in the late interview we had with the Royalists, in which we killed 20 of their men, when examined they were found all shot to through the head.'

"The Royal troops are principally dragoons, and are armed with a fusil (escopette), a brace of pistols and a spear; the escopettes carry to a great distance, but seldom do execution—the men never take aim, but merely rest the piece on the left arm. We are armed with spears and rifles (some muskets).

"Salcido's army is about 1200 strong. We expect hourly a reinforcement, when we shall bring them to an action and fight our way to St. Antonia. Judging from what has past, we shall have no difficulty in effecting the object with but little loss on our part; this you will readily credit when I tell you that in our several late skirmishes, we have lost but 9 men, whilst our enemy have lost 140."

On Friday, the 26th of February, marched from New Castle, (Del.) for the Niagara frontier, captain St. On's company of the U. S. Artillery. The company consists of nearly eighty fine looking men, recruited in New C. & its neighborhood, in the short space of three months, entirely by captain Stockton. The militia of New Castle and Wilmington, and a large concourse of other citizens, attended capt. Stockton and his company many miles on their march, with every evidence of deep interest in their success.

We have received information upon which we can depend, that as the Little Chemin, capt. Parsons, of this port, was entering Lisbon, she was captured by the British brig Pomona, capt. Fane, of 38 guns, last from Newfoundland. The Pomona fell in with the U. S. frigate Essex, capt. Porter, but made off from her as fast as could in consequence of the crew being in a state of mutiny & having refused to fight if they fell in with any vessel. Capt. Fane had removed his first Lieut. from his rank and appointed the second Lieut. to that office.

The principal part of the crew had been drafted to England to take their trials, & the 1st Lieut. had also taken his passage there to demand a court martial upon capt. Fane.

Capt. Parkinson arrived from Lisbon on Friday last, but having been there 60 days, and the state of the Pomona being known at Lisbon he imagined it would have been reported by some of the vessels from that port. Dem. Pres.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments, proposed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, were made during the last session of Congress:

Nathan Edwards, re-appointed governor of the Illinois territory.

Thomas Posey, of Louisiana, to be governor of Indian territory, vice Wm. H. Harrison, resigned.

John Gibson, re-appointed secretary of the Indiana territory.

James Scott, of Indiana, to be a judge of the Indiana territory.

George Pointexter, to be a judge of the Missouri territory.

Sims Brent, of the territory of Missouri, to be a judge of that territory, vice Coburn, resigned.

David Howell, Rhode Island, to be judge of the dist. of R. Island, vice David L. Barnes, dec.

Asher Robbins, to be United States attorney for the district of Rhode Island, vice David Howell.

Titus Hutchinson, to be U. S. attorney for the district of Vermont.

Thomas Ritter, re-appointed marshal of the district of Maryland.

Isaac P. Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Lisbon, vice Geo. Jefferson, deceased.

Benjamin C. Wilcock, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Canton.

Josiah Mies, of Georgia, to be surveyor general of the U. S. vice Jared Mansfield, res'd.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, to be collector of the district of Vermont, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Alburgh.

Ashel W. Walworth, of Ohio, to be collector of the district of Erie, and inspector of the port of Cayuga.

The same gentleman states, that while on board the Dragon, he was informed by capt. Ber-

Jesse McCall, of Louisiana, to be collector of the district of Teche, and inspector of the port of Nova Scotia.

Ezra Baker, of New Jersey, to be collector and inspector of the district and port of Great Egg Harbor.

Roger Enos, of Vermont, to be collector and inspector for the district and port of Mumpfrey.

Jeremiah Bradbury, of Massachusetts, to be collector and inspector for the district and port of York, in the district of Maine.

Benjamin Wilmot, of Maryland, to be surveyor and inspector for the port of Easton.

Hampton McIntosh, to be naval officer for the district of Savannah.

John Fawn, of Virginia, to be navy agent for the port of Norfolk, vice T. Armistead, deceased.

Henry Elkins, of Massachusetts, to be naval officer for the district of Salem and Beverly.

Columbus Lawson, of Louisiana, to be register of the land office for the eastern district of Louisiana.

Lloyd Posey, of Louisiana, to be receiver of public monies for the land office of the Western district of Louisiana.

John Reed, of Mississippi, to be register of the land office of Madison county, in the Mississippi territory.

RECENT PROMOTIONS  
IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Confirmed by the Senate.]

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Charles Gordon, James Lawrence, Jacob Jones, Charles Morris, to be Master Commandants.

Oliver H. Perry, William M. Crane, Joseph Bainbridge, to be Lieutenants.

Charles W. Morgan, Thomas Hendry, Jr. Samuel Maconber, Foxall A. Parker, R. H. Perry, Joseph E. Smith, Lawrence Keane, Edward McCall, William H. Watson, Daniel Turner.

BRITISH LICENCES.

All our readers have doubtless heard of British licences, but few of them, we believe, have ever seen one. We subjoin, for their information, a copy of one, found on board an American vessel recently sent in by one of our frigates. Comment on such a paper is certainly unnecessary.

Nat. Int'l.

By ROBERT SAWYER, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue, and commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels of war employed, and to be employed, in the river St. L. Laurence, along the coast of Nova Scotia, the islands of Anticosti, Madelaine, & St. John, and Cape Breton and the Bay of Fundy, and at about the islands of Burmud or Somers Islands, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, Mr. Andrew Allen, his Majesty's Consul at Boston, has recommended to me Mr. Robert Elwell, a merchant of that place, and well inclined towards the British interest, who is desirous of sending provisions to Spain and Portugal, for the use of the allied armies in the Peninsula; and whereas I think it fit and necessary that encouragement and protection should be afforded him in so doing.

These are, therefore, to require and direct all Captains and Commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels of war, which may fall in with any American, or other vessels bearing a neutral flag, laden with flour, bread, corn, and peas, or any other species of dry provisions, bound from America to Spain and Portugal, and having this protection on board, to suffer her to proceed without unnecessary obstruction or detention in her voyage. She shall appear to be steering a due course for those countries, and it being understood this is only to be in force for one voyage, and within six months from the date hereof.

Civen under my hand and seal, on board his majesty's ship Centurion, at Halifax, this 4th day of August, 1812.

Signed) HERBERT SAWYER, Vice Admiral.

By the command of the Vice Admiral, WILLIAM AYRE.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

The federalists are already anticipating the downfall of democracy by the conclusion of a honorable peace—but their flattering prospects of being elevated to power, will soon receive their quietus. The nation never can conclude a peace with England, whilst the English and Indian murders on our frontiers are unavenged.—The Americans we trust possess too much of the ancient Grecian spirit to passively yield their throats to the knife of the savage, or to ask peace of their worse than barbarian enemies, the English.

Better to have never commenced war, than in the present stage of it to sue for peace. We should first lay fast hold on Canada, then we can determine.

Had it not been for the baseness of the "peace party" we should long since brought England on her knees; and as they appear determined on sacrificing the country as far as they have power, government need calculate on nothing but their most determined opposition.—Some of them complain that Mr. Madison has shewn no disposition to conciliate and make friends with them; we trust he will guide the heart of state with too much firmness to be either overawed or coaxed out of his course.—If he turns either to the right or to the left we are lost; the nation has confided its destiny to his care; and we hope his wisdom and firmness are equal to the task. The republican party which declared war, will unanimously support it.

The "peace party" have but one object in view; that is to foist themselves into power; to obtain this point, the salvation of their country is not too dear a sacrifice. Before war was declared, we could not be "kicked" into war; when war was declared, were they satisfied? no; it was declared too soon; and we should have fought France too; yet, when the question was taken on coupling France with England in our declaration, did they vote for it? No—England was our kinsman, our best friend, and friends should not fall out about trifles! Well, war being declared, which side did they take? why truly they had a mighty leaning towards the enemy. Were the republicans for taxes, they were for loans; were the republicans for loans, they were for taxes.—When the republicans complained of the butcheries on our frontiers, did this party equally sympathize in their sufferings? No—they charged their own government with having instigated the savages to these horrid barbarities, in order to render the war popular!!! and openly excused when told of the disasters of their countrymen. We feel for the situation of those who have to govern in a tractable and insidious set of beings.—Whig.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

BRITISH FLEET.

A gentleman, passenger of the Wm. Wilson, lately landed from the Dragon, informs that the Squadron in Lynhaven Bay have established a naval brigade of about 250 sailors in each line of battle ship, and 100 from each frigate; that they are all officered, armed and ready for service at an hours warning; and all their boats completely fitted, that they could send on shore 1,500 or 2,000 men. Whether they will go on an expedition before the arrival of Admiral Warren, who is daily expected with the St. Domingo and Ramilles, he cannot say. He further states, that the day the Dragon came to anchor in Lynhaven Bay, she received from the Victorious several tons of Congreve Rockets.

## ADVICE,

### TO A YOUNG FRIEND ON HER MARRIAGE.

Let not my friend, though now a wife,  
Bid all her cares adieu;  
Comforts there are in married life,  
And there are crosses too.

I do not wish to mar your mirth,  
With an ungrateful sound;  
But, know, that perfect bliss on earth,  
No mortal ever found.

Your prospects and your hopes are great,  
May God those hopes fulfil,  
Yet you will find in every state,  
Some difficulty still.

The rites which lately join'd your hands,  
Cannot ensure content;  
Religion forms the strongest bands,  
And love the best cement.

But yet God's daily blessing crave,  
Nor trust your youthful heart;  
You must divine assistance have,  
To act a prudent part.

Though you have left a parent's wing,  
Still I longer ask its care;  
It is but, eftsoons husband's bring  
A lighter yoke to wear.

They have their humours and their faults,  
So mutable in man;  
Excuse his foibles in your thoughts,  
And hide them if you can.

No anger or resentment keep,  
Whatever is amiss;  
Be reconcil'd before you sleep,  
And seal it with a kiss.

### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A London paper, of Jan. 7, observes that "a few terrible examples are about to be made to convince British seamen of the criminality of entering the American service. If a solitary seaman, captured from an American vessel, sailing under the protection of the American flag, should be touched by the enemy, we trust there's a spirit in this government that will promptly vindicate itself in the enforcement of a rigid resolution.—For every such seaman punished by the enemy, let the same punishment be inflicted on a British seaman or other subject in this country." *Baltimore American.*

Later direct news from France, than that in the London papers, on the Russian war, is silent as to the surrender of the French army to the Russians, and in fact gives such information as to render the English tales on the subject, like those relative to the death of Bonaparte, entirely irreducible. *Ibid.*

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22—Evening.  
*British Regulation of the West India trade.*

We this day copy from the *Bermuda Gazette*, two more proclamations of L'G't. Horsford, relative to the trade between the Island of Bermuda and the U. States. These may be interesting to many of our merchants, should the non-importation law be partially repealed.

BERMUDA, alias SOMERS' ISLANDS.

By his Excellency, Brig. gen. Geo. Horsford, Lieut. Governor and Commander in chief in and over these islands, &c. &c.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have received a copy of his royal highness the prince regent's order in council bearing date the 13th of October, 1812, which order is contained in the following words, viz: Whereas by act of parliament, passed in the 52d year of his majesty's reign, entitled, "an act to allow British plantation sugar and coffee, imported into Bermuda in British ships, to be exported to the territories of the U. S." &c. it is provided that certain articles shall be allowed to be exported from the port of St. George, in the island of Bermuda, to the territories of the U. S. in any foreign ships or vessels belonging to any country in amity with his majesty, above the burthen of sixty tons, and that certain articles of the growth and production of the territories of the said U. S. shall be allowed to be imported into the said island in any foreign ships or vessels in amity with his majesty. And whereas it is expedient that the governor of the said island should be authorized to grant licenses for the continuance of such trade with the U. S. notwithstanding the present hostilities. His royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, is pleased, by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered that the governor or other officer administering the government thereof, for the time being, shall be authorized and empowered, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to grant licenses, permitting the articles allowed to be imported by the said act (except tobacco) to be imported from and into the said island, respectively, to and from the U. S. in foreign ships, agreeably to the said act, without molestation, on account of the present hostilities, and notwithstanding the cargoes, whatsoever may be the property of any citizen or inhabitant of the U. S. or the property of any British subject trading therewith.

And whereas I have deemed it expedient and necessary to make known and publish the same within his majesty's government; I do, therefore issue this my proclamation, to the end that all, whom it doth shall or may concern, being duly apprised thereof, may govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the great seal of these islands, this fourteenth day of January, 1813, and the 53d year of his majesty's reign.

GEORGE HORSFORD

### NOTICE

Will be sold on fourth day, (Wednesday) the 17th inst. it is, not the next day, on account of 6 months—All the personal estate of the late Mrs. Stevens, dec'd. adjoining Mary Hedges, consisting of valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, also some valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Farming Utensils; also from three to four hundred bushels of Corn will be offered, of a superior quality, and sixty-four bushels of rice wheat now sowed, with a quantity of nice salted pork, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All sums above 6 dollars the purchaser must give bond or note, before the removal of the property, with approved security, with interest from the day of sale; and all sums under 6 dollars the cash must be paid. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

WILLIAM WILSON, Adm'r  
Joint with  
ELIZABETH & ANN STEVENS.

March 9—2

### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY, the 26th day of March, at the subscribers dwelling in Easton, a variety of Household and Kitchen furniture, on a credit of 60 days, on all sums above \$5, with note and approved security, all sums under, and to the amount of five dollars, the cash will be required, viz: consisting of beds and furniture, one cupboard, and a variety of articles to furnish the same, half a dozen chairs, two tables, parcel of books, and iron, shovel and tongs, two pots, dutch oven, tea kettle, potatos, and a number of other articles in the line of house keeping, too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS JONES, Jun.

March 9—2

### LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 5th of April next.

A TRACT of LAND situated in Dorchester county, on the river road from Vienna to Chincoteague bridge, and about 3 miles from each place. The tract contains three hundred acres of valuable land, and well timbered with white oak, fit for ship building. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the balance in two equal annual instalments, and a deposit given the first of January, 1814. An incontestable title will be given to the purchaser, on his compliance with the terms of sale.

THOMAS DAFFIN,  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Feb. 23—6

### FOR SALE

A Negro boy, about 18 years of age, who is acquainted with farm work, and has acted as a water and order. Apply at this office.

Jan. 5—

### PUBLIC SALE.

The Vestry of St. Michael's Parish will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in May next, at Mr. Peacock's tavern at Easton (12 o'clock)—all that land belonging to the said Vestry, on the road from Easton to Potts's Mill, called "Mill Road" and "Mill Road Addition." The quantity of Land not exactly known at this time; supposed about sixty acres. It is situated two miles from Easton, and will be a great object as a source of wood and timber.

March 9—2

### BANK STOCK

A few shares of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland is wanted. Enquire at this office.

March 2—3

### WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE.

A likely Negro girl, about 14 or 15 years old, that has been accustomed to nursing children.—Apply to the Editor.

March 9—m

### WILLIAM NORRIS, JUNIOR, WHOLESALE TEA-DEALER AND GROCER,

No. 66, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE. Respectfully informs his friends and the inhabitants of Easton and the Eastern Shore generally, that he has now on hand a large and well selected assortment of Teas, Wines and Liquors, and Groceries generally—all of which will be sold in their pure state, and at small advances for cash or acceptance in town at short dates.

W. N. Jr. is happy to have it in his power to say, that he can now sell choice Cognac Brandy, at much less price than heretofore: and has a large supply of fine rectified old Rye Whiskey, fit for present use.

\* \* \* Orders from merchants particularly attended to. Also, private families and keepers of public houses attended to with fidelity and promptitude, and their goods packed up securely, and sent on board the vessels clear of expense, and all goods sold with the privilege of being returned, if not found on trial as represented.

March 2—7\*

### FOR SALE.

250 bags of Coffee, some of which is first quality.

50 bbls. Rye Whiskey.

10 bbls. good retailing Molasses.

2 pipes Cognac Brandy.

4 hds. W. I. Rum.

With a General Assortment of GROCERIES.

Apply to

J. & A. LEVFRING,  
No. 25, Chestnut, Baltimore.

Who inform their country friends and others, that they sell GRAIN on commission.

Feb. 16—10

\* \* \* The Editors of the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and Star at Easton, will insert the above eight or ten times, and forward their account to the Editors of the Patriot for payment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the time of receiving subscriptions for Stock in the City Bank of Baltimore, allotted to the City Bank of Baltimore, as published in the Star of the 9th Inst. is put off until Tuesday, 10th of March next.

RICH'D. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
SICHD' HAYWARD,  
JAMES CHAPLAIN,

Comm'r's.  
Cambridge, Feb. 16—5

MERINO SHEEP

The subscriber offers for sale Merino Lambs of the present season, at the following prices:

Ful-blood Ram Lambs at \$50  
34 do. do. 10  
12 do. do. 6

Persons wishing to purchase must make application on or before the first of April, and the lambs must be taken away by the 10th of July.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Feb. 23—4

### EASTON HOTEL

The subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and acquaintances, and the visitors of Easton, generally, that he has taken and opened as a *PUBLIC HOTEL* that new, elegant and commodious three-story Brick House, (the property of John Bennett, Esq.) at the corner of Washington and John streets, where he hopes to deserve

of great honour and success, and his blood supplies for any horse bred in America, it will appear by the following pedigree:

He was got by the English horse Gabriel (son of Post Boy and Harlequin) his dam was Victoria by Old Medley, grand dam Col. Taylor's Fennelope, (by Old Yankee) great grand dam Breda, great great grand dam by G. Giff.

Gestled (bred by Lord Charnley) was got by Do-

mined his dam by Shep's (Cup) Cup's mate are the

dam of Chelk Stone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet, and other good runners; his dam was Miss Mendiby Cade, out of the little Hardy mare.

Medley was got by Gincrack (Cripple, Godolphin Arabian) his dam was Aminda (full sister to the dam of Sir Fug's Teazle); by Saap; grand dam Miss Cleveland, by Regulus; great grand dam by Bartlett's Children; great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the

dam of the True Blues.

Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.

It is a fact universally admitted, that Medley has contributed more to the improvement of the breed of horses in this country, than any other. Stallion that has been brought into it; & to this day with the gentlemen of the turf his blood is so desirable, that a portion of it, however distant, is always sought for.

Gabriel was a capital runner in England; in three weeks won 15 races, out of which number, 3 were King's plates, proving himself a good horse, long and short distances, as well as for high and low weights.

It is also to be observed that Oscar is not himself a chance horse, his dam having produced 4 foals, 3 of which have been good runners, and the 4th a promising colt.

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In the spring of 1806, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Baltimore.

In the fall of 1806, Mr. Bond's horse First Consul challenged the *Emperor*, and was taken up by Oscar to run Baltimore, on the 10th of Oct. the 4 miles heats, \$200 a side. Oscar won great speed, running the 22nd heat in 7 m. 40 s. which speed has never been equalled, except by Flying Children, who run the Beacon course at Newmarket in the same time.

Two weeks after, Oscar again beat Consul & 5 hours, at the City of Washington, for the Jockey Club purse, which was won by Dr. Edelin's Flora, Oscar being 2d, beating besides Consul, Col. Taylor's Top Galant, and Mr. Brown's Nancy, by Spread Eagle.

The same fall, Oscar travelled to Lancaster, Penn. where he won the last day purse with great ease, beating Mr. Bond's Soldier by Punch, and five others.

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STAR OFFICE.

dec. 29—

### A LAD

Of about fourteen years of age, that can come well recommended, will be taken Apprentice to

STAR OFFICE.

dec. 29—

### APPRENTICES

Wanted to the *Earthen Ware* business.

Two boys of 14 or 15 years of age, of good dispositions and steady habits, would be taken at the above business on pleasing terms to parents if early application is made to the subscriber.

NICH'S. S. JONES, Baltimore.

March 9—12

### PUBLIC SALE.

The Vestry of St. Michael's Parish will offer

for sale, to the highest bidder, on the first

Tuesday in May next, at Mr. Peacock's tavern at

Easton (12 o'clock)—all that land belonging to

the said Vestry, on the road from Easton to Potts's

Mill, called "Mill Road" and "Mill Road Addition."

The quantity of Land not exactly known

at this time; supposed about sixty acres.

It is situated two miles from Easton, and will be a

great object as a source of wood and timber.

March 9—2

### PUBLIC SALE.



FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.  
ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE  
TO CONGRESS.

The Supreme Magistrate of the American nation has laid before Congress a copy of a Proclamation of the British Governor of the Island of Bermuda, the present head quarters of the naval forces of the enemy. This proclamation is grounded on a *British Order in Council* in October last, providing for the supply of the British West Indies, and their other colonial possessions, under special licences from the English government. This proclamation is accompanied by a circular letter of *instructions* to all the British Governors, and we may add, British partisans, informing them that the special licences are to be confined exclusively to their friends and favorites dwelling in ports of the EASTERN STATES. This mark of the special favor of an enemy sent on our coast to seize, sink, burn, and destroy whatever American property comes within their reach, must press hard and heavy on the heart of every honorable New England man; for it holds him up to the world, not only as a scurid villain, but a traitor to his nation, and a rebel to his government. It supposes him a wretch, ready, like Arnold, to sell his country for British gold; and goes far to confirm the belief of the success of Henry's mission.

The Supreme Executive, proceeding, says, that the government of G. Britain had already introduced into her commerce, during the war, a system, which at once violated the rights of other nations; and resting on a mass of *forgery* and *perjury* unknown to other times, was making an unfortunate progress in undermining those principles of morality and religion, which are the best founders of national happiness.

This paragraph calls to recollection an host of facts dishonorable to a nation from which we were compelled to separate by reason of her injustice and oppression; a nation that has ever repined at our success, and shudders at the idea of our increasing power. If we look back on the history of the administration of England, we shall find it blackened by deeds of this sort. Their popular monarch, Charles II, while England was at war with France, was a secret pensioner of Louis XIV. After the English government, and its pensioned agents and writers had been proclaiming for half a century the horrors of popery, and the dangerous situation of the protestant religion, and the high importance of supporting those pitiful protestants, the Dutch, against France and Spain; nor sooner did they perceive that they were about rivalling them in trade and in naval power, than they immediately let them to all the horrors of popery, and joined with the Roman Catholic powers of France and Spain, against their old friends & fellow protestants, the Dutch, and did every thing in their power to sweep their commerce from the ocean. —  
The English government apply the *utimum supplicium* of their penal code, the *hatter*, or the crime of *forgery*, because that crime destroys the very *keel* upon which their commercial greatness is built, yet England, this England which our political divines tell us contains more religion and morality than all the world beside, directed the perpetration of forgeries of our paper money during the revolutionary war; and more recently of ship's papers, with a view to cap the foundation of our commercial greatness.

The history of those modern Carthaginians is full of deeds of this sort, full of fraud, forgeries, deceit and treachery, especially that portion of it, which comprises the reign of George the Third — While the English merchant has discovered, that "honesty is the best policy," the government is beyond dispute, the most corrupt of any upon the earth — Judging of us by themselves, that their descendants in New England would do anything for money, under the soft name of *commercial advantages*, they have thought proper to hold out a lure to the avarice of their beloved kinsfolks in N. England. All their orders in England and all their movements in Canada proceed on the presumption, that the commercial and trading part of the community in the E. states, bound to her by golden ligaments, which we have not strength to break asunder. Knowing that they cannot conquer us by force of arms, they are trying to subdue us by division, and to seduce us by addressing our worst feelings, and most disgraceful of passions, the passion of avarice, the very antipode of patriotism — The English court have too much reason for believing, that in the estimate of human happiness, we of New England, over rate riches. Alas! my countrymen, at overflowing commerce, excessive opulence, though favourable to all the splendor of art, have ever debilitated the mental energies of a people. No longer look with stupid admiration upon Old England — The path destined by Providence for her to pursue is that of a circle. She has already arrived at her meridian; and is now fast declining to the horizon, and will ere long be seen setting in the ocean; while our track, or line of glory, is that of a *hæfis*, which enlarges as it progresses. Can a people, to whom Heaven is disclosing such high destinies, be caught with the baited

hook, and drawn out of their element by the withered hand of a power sinking fast to decay?

The President of the United States observes, that the policy now proclaimed to the world by the British government, viz. enticing the Eastern States to supply, with provisions the *army in time of war*, introduces into her mode of warfare, a system equally distinguished by the deformity of its features, and the depravity of its character, and he adds, with great justice, that the tendency of these *demoralizing and disorganizing contrivances* will be reprobated by the civilized and christian world. Yet! and the uncivilized and *fiagon* world also — What would a tribe of plain common sense savages say, if, when at open war with another, that tribe should apply to some of theirs to supply them, assist them and comfort them with provisions? Common sense, savage and civilized, the moral sense-Christian and Papist, in all countries, and in all ages, rise up and denounce such conduct, not simply detestable, but *treasonable* and deserving the punishment of *death*. And the President adds — this insidious attempt on the *honor and patriotism*, and *loyalty* of the people of the EASTERN States, will not fail to call forth all their indignation and resentment. It will surely excite indignation, and call forth resentment in every man of *honor virtue, patriotism, and fidelity*; and will be vindicated, palliated, or listened to by those only, stand ready to strike the standard of the nation to G. Britain, for a few paltry commercial advantages, that will perish in their using. — *SALEST*.

\* See a palliation and justification in the *Centinel*, where, with its characteristic impudence, the President is accused of *hypocrisy*!

FROM THE AURORA.  
UNNATURAL APPETITES.

Physiologists are divided on the question of *longing*, or that desire for particular things—often out of the way things—very ludicrous things—and even sometimes dirty things, which women are said to feel during the period of gestation; some deny its existence, but like the hypochondriac in the mind, has been considered as the effect of debility, while others say that it is a *real pectoral gross appetite*—“ who shall decide when doctors disagree?”

But how shall we account for the grossness of that appetite which we see in the eastern states, which *swings upon the foot that rocks them*—which reviles & excites hatred against their fellow citizens, without whom they would have neither the means of *commerce*—nor *food*—nor *fuel*; were it not for whom, for their southern brethren who, when Boston was shut up by the *Boston port bill*, did not wait to enquire whether the Bostonians were in the right or in the wrong, the aggressors or the aggrieved but like *brutes* and *friends* boldly steps forward to support them and maintain their security & against external violence.

The *Virginians* and *Carolines*. *Massachusetts* & *Connecticut* did not start a shabby sophism, in order to cover *conspiracy* or *treachery* or *perfidy*—they were neither cowards nor perfidious traitors, they did not like Timothy Pickering on the road to Lexington, stop to pray till the action was over & come in with *white boxes* while their fellow citizens were murdered by their *savage oppressors*; the southern men did not insult the Almighty by the blasphemous hypocrisy of *fast days*, and seek to cover the baseness of their designs under the odious mask of religion.

The southern people organized a public force, where the law was not proficient, their generosity made up for its defects; their disinterestedness & public spirit made up, what the necessities of war and the difficulties of social organization had left defective. They did not civil because there was no law determining their quota—they did not violate their obligations to social order to natural integrity, even when the social compact had no form, and only an implied social existence—they supplied men and money; and though not themselves attacked, they considered the attack upon Boston, the attempt to coerce Boston—the most corrupt of any upon the earth—

Judging of us by themselves, that their descendants in New England would do anything for money, under the soft name of *commercial advantages*, they have thought proper to hold out a lure to the avarice of their beloved kinsfolks in N. England. All their orders in England and all their movements in Canada proceed on the presumption, that the commercial and trading part of the community in the E. states, bound to her by golden ligaments, which we have not strength to break asunder. Knowing that they cannot conquer us by force of arms, they are trying to subdue us by division, and to seduce us by addressing our worst feelings, and most disgraceful of passions, the passion of avarice, the very antipode of patriotism.—

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hook, and drawn out of their element by the withered hand of a power sinking fast to decay?

The religion of the Devil; their trinity must be Lucifer, Moloch and Belial; for it is a religion which exhibits nothing but deformity—ill faith—hypocrisy, treachery and treason; it is a stain upon the name of the religion of Christ, the first precept of which is to *do unto others as you would be done unto*; it is consistent with the demoralizing doctrines of England, which returns evil for good—and returns for benignity and favor, injury and injustice and ingratitude.

But humiliating and degrading is the conduct of the *Washingtonians* (as they contemptibly call themselves) is their subordination to the oppressor who kicks and *caffs* them it is doubly humiliating. Their whole idolatry is fixed upon the great *Golden Calf*—this veritable *Bull* which has been the object of all *eastern idolatry*.

In the human heart where there is any virtue left—where there is any consciousness of worth or merit, there is always some sense of pride, some spark of honor which kindles at contumely, and if it cannot chase away at least spur the injurer—the very words will turn upon the foot that casually presses it; it is for the worshippers of the *Bull* and the *Golden Calf* to kick the feet of the idol which bows them to the ear h; which not merely bows them down, but treats them in return for their base idolatry with merited contempt and contumely—which for their service repays them with insult and *shame*.

We have the *Quebec Mercury* of the 9th of Feb. before us, and we copy from it the official report of the late action on the river Raine from the British Adjutant General's office—prefixed to it we find the following paragraph:

"Of the different kinds of swine taken by Col. Proctor and the Indians, the quadrupeds we look upon is by far the most valuable; and the biped as the most unclean. Should the American government be disposed to establish a cordon on a new system, we would willingly give up two biped: for one quadruped."

This paragraph is no doubt characteristic of the English nation, which treats all mankind as created only for its slaves; Americans cannot expect to escape from their vulgar and brutal insolence, they treat each other with *hastilacemony*—& those whom they oppress most and injure most, are those who abuse the most; the *Scots*, the *Welsh*, the *Irish*, are in the eyes of a right John Bull, only an inferior order of beings—it is *hungry Savery* or *Blundering Puddy*, all the world over—how can the Yankees who labelled *gains* their outrages, expect to escape?

But what must they think of the *wretches* who conduct the *Boston newspapers*, those veritable spaniels who heel biter with insolence the ruffian that insults them—what must they think of the *Boston editions* of the *wood headed Centinel*, the *superb* *effigacy* of the *G-zett*, the *inveterate* *disunity* of the *Reportory*, the *hypocrisy* of the *Palladium*.

What must they think of the indifference to honor, to shame, to truth, to morality, of a man placed in the Chair of the Commonwealth, who can give aid and comfort to the public enemy, and call his conduct *patriot*—who can *enlist* religion into a condition more contemptible than the rites of paganism, and under the shew of respecting it, exhibit it by the use made of it in a light more hideous than any which infidelity has ever cast over it; what meanness can the English not associate upon, when they witness such baseness as has been exhibited by Gov. Strong, and Quincy and Otis.

Here Americans are placed upon the same footing in the creation as swine, & the swine have with those objects of eastern religion a double value in comparison with the men who worship them!

If the men whom, like Edmund Burke, they thus confound with the *swinish multitude*, and at an inferior value were the same men and those only who worship the *Bull*, there would be retributive justice in it; but in this case the *wretches* who *skulk from the public contest* give the name and the shame to those who meet the brunt of battle and spur the oppressor.

But it is not in mere momentary spots of passion the English abuse and despise—they carry it into their meditative exercises, it is a settled passion of their hearts, a matter of taste upon which their wits refine—and of which the following are specimens, and the publication of Adjutant General Baynes is the illustration with the words of the Indian chief *Roundhead* and his band of warriors.

From the *Quebec Mercury*.

1787 MFTU.  
To mend Hull's faults Winchester came,

But proved an ering reason;  
He courted on a conqueror's name,  
But Proctor led him, prisoner.

ANOTHER.

Columbia, for thy kind supply  
Of four legged swine, we thank thee;

But keep far from us, in this sty;

That two leg'd hog, a Yankee.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

“FRIENDS OF PEACE.”

As strongly as we are of the belief, that an honorable peace with England is utterly impracticable at this time, we are nevertheless disposed to respect the opinions of those who honestly dissent from this belief. And while we cherish a reverence for that sentiment of universal philanthropy, which deprecates war, on account of the sore evils which it inflicts upon the human race, we must close our bosoms to the monopolies of history and to the lessons of our times, before we can believe that any nation, however unfeeling, can expect to be exempted from a participation in these evils. In our own times, we have seen almost every nation of Eu-

rope engaged in continual warfare; and England, whose government is often represented to us as a pattern of excellence, claiming only her own, & never inflicting upon the rights of her neighbors—England has enjoyed but few and short intervals of peace during the last century. She has extirpated millions of unoffending Asiatics, and devastated empires, to gratify her inordinate ambition, and satiate her accursed avarice. She prosecuted a seven years' war against this country, merely to reclaim her undutiful subjects; & the historic page, which has recorded the massacres of Wyoming, Paoli and Groton; the burnings of Esopus, Fairfield and Danbury; the devastations of our frontiers and the horrors of our pestiferous prison ships, will long remind us of the nature of her parental mercies. She made war with France to restore monarchy to the French people, and she subsequently made war with the same nation to subvert their monarchy. She allied herself with the Turks, to check the inroads of French infidelity. She has expended thousands of lives and millions of money in Spain and Portugal, to preserve to the catholics of those kingdoms, their religion, and that system of government which tolerated and protected the internal inquisition: while she degrades the catholics of her own kingdom to the condition of heathens—prohibits ministers of the gospel from spreading the glad tidings of salvation in her Asiatic dominions, and draws a large revenue from the worship of the pagan deity of Juggernaut! She has been alternately the ally and enemy of Germany, of Spain, of Prussia, of Russia and of Turkey, under the specious pretence of preserving the balance of power. She has attacked Denmark in the unsuspecting moments of peace, rised her of her navy, burnt her capital, and murdered her citizens. In fine, there is not a nation in Europe with whom she has not been at war during the last 20 years—not a neutral that traverses the ocean whom she has not plundered—not a climate upon the earth where her arms have not inflicted misery.

Such have been the deeds of the government with whom this nation is at war—of the government, whose magnanimity, humanity and love of justice we hear so often extolled—and into whose hands we are urged to commit the regulation of our commercial concerns, and the personal freedom of our citizens. The repeal of the orders in council, which went to restrict and tax our commerce, take nothing from the force of this remark; for when those orders were in force, they were justified by British advocates in America. Can the admirals of the British government, whose consuls employ us and has been, will be “friends of peace” for peace’s sake—for the friends of suffering humanity? He who not but have a large stock of charity, who can reconcile with honest motives, inconsistencies so glaring and abominable.

The character of a party, like that of an individual, is not to be judged from a single act, or the transactions of a day. It is from a long course of conduct, and under adverse circumstances, only, that we can come to a correct conclusion.—Let us, then for a moment, revert to the history of late years, and, cast, by their past conduct, the professions of men, who have ennobled in capitals upon their frontiers “FRIENDS OF PEACE!” In 1791, these same men, who were then in power, declared war against France.—Those who remember the causes of that war, know that in magnitude they are far transcended by those which have occasioned our present contest with England. Then the blessing of peace weighed nothing when put in competition with our national rights, when further attempts to avert war by negotiation, were pronounced dishonorable and degrading; and nothing would suffice to wash out the *BLOOD* of our enemies. Nay, the spirit of vengeance then so completely absorbed every feeling of humanity that a leading federalist declared on the floor of Congress, that he would wage a war of *EXTRADITION*, and that he would arm every man woman and child in America against every man, woman and child in France. President Adams was however disposed to disentangle from his counsellors—he made peace, and lost his office and the confidence of his party.

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In 1802, these same friends of peace strenuously advocated a war with Spain, and for what? Not for the reclamation of American seamen whom Spain had impressed; not for the vindication of the inexpressible rights of a neutral nation which had violated; nor Spain had committed neither of these wrongs; her agent had refused us a privilege granted by treaty—a privilege of deposit at New Orleans. It was for this we were urged, by every consideration of honor and of patriotism, to draw the sword; & that too without giving Spain time to disavow the act or to repair the injury. The better policy of the republicans prevailed; and we obtained valuable territory, by peaceable means, for less than a campaign would have cost us.

These two instances may serve to recall to the readers recollection, the repeated wish manifested by the “friends of peace” to unfurl the republican banners against imperial France; and to convince the public of the hollowness of their pretensions. It is not until England, who has probably robbed us of \$30,000,000, impressed our seamen and violated our flag—it is not until England has heaped up the measures of her wrongs, and rendered hostilities on our part inevitable—that they tune their notes to peace!

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.  
TIMELY REFLECTIONS.

The extract, which we subjoin of Mr. Calhoun, on the New Army Bill, conveys some very useful sentiments, in a clear and correct style. The advantage, which the opponents have over the friends of government, by appealing to the weakness and frailty of the people, is sufficiently obvious; and it is the imperious duty of a reflecting people, to guard against the sophistries and delusions, which cunning may suggest, and avarice and love of ease may sanction. The path of duty is always arduous and ardent; the path of ease downward and seducing. An economical people will be assailed by cries of boundless expense, from the syren who aim to ensnare them. A hurricane will be raised with the pitiful name of pretended philanthropy. A religious people will hear the hypocritical cant of their pretended investigators, against so wicked a procedure as war. Yet when reason is left to test the pretences of artifice, the *opposition* party will be vain and unavailing. The truest *country* will be found to be the thorough vindication of national rights by competent means. The most real *honor* & will dictate the struggle, which will cause a rescindment of their cruel system, which entails slavery on a class of our citizens. The most sincere *religion* will be displayed in a vigorous & principled assertion of a righteous cause; and will find in the volume of inspiration, numerous instances, where the Almighty urged to the battle field; and protected with his shield and inspired with his special aid the *Joshuas*, who fought in defense of right by the command of Heaven.

Perversions of the best principles are the most common; because the cloak is the most valuable for unworthy motives. Hypocrisy never seeks to hide her real aspect, in any other than a plausible guise. The man who wishes to effect a sinister object, would be fool as well as knave, if he did not give it the most engaging appearance. In any transaction in life, if the real motive he not a good one, the invader course is to have a plausible pretence. Thus it is that we find attachment to Britain, in the form of fear of France;—a wish to serve the Federal Union, dubbed by the name and title of Federalism;—a disaffection towards the existing government, a pretended idolatry on a deceased ruler;—and anxious efforts to disseminate faction and sow division, a avowed love of religion and order. The more hideous the reality, the more fascinating will be the pretence.

Mr. Calhoun has truly stated the ground on which the Republican cause rests; and the appeal to the people, must terminate in its support, or the Republic is already in danger and in danger. A people, worthy to be free will find that an appeal to their just pride and enlightened reason, must receive a proper response; or they themselves are unworthy of the constitution which secures their rights as the final, sovereign, appellate power. Happily for our country, after all the unexampled arts and industry and boldness, of the favorers of a foreign enemy, the *American people* do not indicate the degeneracy, which would seal their ruin. On the other hand the great body of them look back to the illustrious examples of the bold struggles, but glorious, event, which made them a nation; and forward to the trials and the successes, which must prove them a firm and a brave one. They consider that this first war, under the constitution, must test its competency and validity. They are solicitous to prove it amply sufficient for all the requisites of national defense and the maintenance of national rights and honor. Such, at least, do we believe the sentiments and the feelings of a large, a sufficient proportion of our population. It was expected, that faction would struggle in times like these, with double violence; and it is so. It was feared that the unprincipled of our own country might plot with the designing agents of our enemy, who are among us; and we have good reason to apprehend, that these fears are realized; and that our land is not free from the stain of treason as well as espionage.—Yet these dangers can be controlled by vigilance—and the enemy vanquished by valor. The great body of the people







THE ALBANY ARGUS,  
Of March 16, 1813.

### MASSACRE AT FRENCHTOWN.

The following narrative is drawn up by Lt. Baker, of the 2d U. S. regiment who passed through our city a few days since from Detroit. Lt. B. belonged to the detachment which retreated, and which suffered most severely.—The humanity of those Americans who ransomed the live, from his savage masters, did not fail to provoke the ire of Col. Proctor: he issued an order *peremptorily forbidding the inhabitants of Detroit to ransom any more prisoners*, and ordered all those who had not taken the oath of allegiance (to the number of 80 or 100) to leave the territory of Michigan. He who can peruse this narrative of horrid butchery, and yet palliate the conduct of those who have instigated and armed the savage monsters and who encourage them by purchasing the scalps of our murdered citizens, must possess a heart callous alike to the feelings of humanity and to the sacred impulse of patriotism.

So much has been said about the Indian massacres at Frenchtown and its neighborhood, that something circumstantial from one who had an opportunity of acquiring information on the subject, may not be unacceptable to the public. I therefore submit the following narrative.

On the morning of the 22d Jan. I was captured by the Indians, about nine o'clock, with another officer, and about 20 men.—Closely pursued by an overwhelming force of Indians, we were endeavoring to effect our escape, and had attained a distance of about 3 miles from Frenchtown, when an offer of quarter was made us by an Indian chief.—Many Indians on horseback being in front and flanks, four or five hundred in our rear, tomahawking the hindmost, and withal the men being very much wearied, with running through the snow, we concluded it best to accept the chief's proposition. Accordingly we assembled round him, and gave up the few remaining arms that were still retained in the right. In a few minutes the Indians on foot came up, and notwithstanding the chief appeared solicitous to save, massacred about one half of our number. I was led back towards the river along the road we had re-traced in. The dead bodies of my fellow comrades, scalped, tomahawked and stripped, presented a most horrid spectacle to my view. I was at length taken to a fire near colonel Proctor, where I remained till our army capitulated, & marched by me towards Malden.

Major Madison, as he was marching past, demanded me of the British officer commanding the guard, as an American commander in chief, & the noble Briton replied with a sneer, "You have too many officers," & ordered the column to advance, which had made a partial halt. I was taken to Sandy creek, about three miles off on Hull's road, and there kept for the night, with about 20 other prisoners. Next morning my master left me in charge of an old Indian, and with the exception of 20 or 30, all the Indians in the camp went back towards the river R. L. Sin. They returned about 3 o'clock P. M. bringing a number of fresh scalps and about 30 prisoners many of whom were wounded, though with a single exception none dangerously. I was told by the prisoners that the Indian had that morning returned to the village, and massacred captives in Hickman and a great many others, and that they were fearful major Graves and capt. H. R. were of the number; that some of the wounded had been scalped alive and burnt in the houses. I had scarcely been told these things, when a volunteer who was standing by my side, was knocked down, unseated, & afterwards tomahawked. The other were successively treated in the same manner.

Seven days afterwards I was sold to Detroit to some American gentlemen, and the next day sent over to Sandwich, where I remained nearly three weeks. In this time I had an opportunity of making enquiry about the massacre, and found that 60 had been massacred subsequently to the day of battle and two officers the day on which the battle fought, after they had surrendered. On the first were capt. N. G. S. Hart, of Lewington; capt. Paschal Hickman of Franklin, John H. Woolfolk, esq. the general's secretary; and of the latter capt. Virgil McCracken, of Woolfolk, & esq. Capt. Levi Wells, son of col. Wells of the U. S. infantry, Judge Woodward has ascertained several instances of great barbarity exercised on our prisoners, which will appear as soon as that truly patriotic and patriotic gentleman returns to his own country. Massacres were not only committed on the 22d & 23d, but also on the 24th, and 26th, and even three weeks afterwards fresh scalps were brought into Malden!!!

Should this relation be doubted many living witnesses of high standing & probity, may be found to attest them.

In a late address "to the people of Manchester" a fulsome harangue to a part of them, which Mr. Canning delivered, has been attacked by Cobbett with the usual acumen of his gung-ho invective. We extract from his Register the following paragraphs because they contain at once both Mr. Canning's sophistry concerning America and that sophistry's complete refutation. Cobbett's style, cogent and impressive as it is, has been said, by those who do not relish the truths he expatiates, to abound with logical fallacies. He needs well what he says—he needs the mode in which he

writes much less than the matter. The gratification of a pedant's vitiated taste is an aim of his—he seeks the more noble and of convincing the people, and there can no be fully understood by the people. We request our readers to attend well to the extract.

"Mr. Canning introduced the dispute with America upon this occasion, and said his opponents had expected, by the clamor they made about the importance of their measures to have effected a triumph. They had proffered peace with America, because we had made concessions to them. The orders in council were repealed to make the experiment. The experiment has failed. They had hoped to apply the success of the measure adopted towards America, to their arguments in favor of France; but they have found, and the nation is convinced, that concession and humiliation are of no avail."

"Whether Mr. Canning's opponents at Liverpool had prophesied that the repeal of the orders in council would effect peace with America, is more than I can say. If they did in prophecy, it only proves that they understood less of the matter than I did; for I said from the beginning, that the repeal of the orders in council could not reasonably be expected to have such an effect. His opinion I maintained by arguments which I will not repeat, but which, as they were never answered, or attempted to be answered, except by personal abuse against myself, I concluded, and still conclude, to have been unanswerable. But what ignorance, or what impudence, that man who talks of concessions and humiliating concessions too, made by us, to America? All the world knows, and we ourselves have many times acknowledged, that our orders in council were a violation of the public law, though, as we asserted, they had been imposed on us as a measure of self defense against the no less lawful decrees of France. We had declared repeatedly our sorrow for being driven to the adoption of such violent measures, and professed the anxious wish of our king to have an opportunity of imitating France in the doing away of regulations so injurious to America, and so directly in teeth of the public law of nations. Well! France repeals her decrees, and we do not follow her example until, at the end of a year and a half, it is proved at the bar of the houses of parliament, and proclaimed to the whole world, that the non-repealing of our orders in council is producing infinite misery in our own country. Then, and not till then, we repeal decrees which we had a hundred times acknowledged to be a violation of the rights of America; and it is this repeal, this tardy measure, adopted under such circumstances, and notoriously for the sake of our own convenience; is it this measure, embracing only a part of the injuries complained of by America; is it this measure that Mr. Canning calls a humiliating concession to America? Upon a similar principle he would, I suppose, esteem it a great favor done to this invaded nation, if he, for any purpose of his own, were to cease receiving his salary attached to his sinecure place.

### FROM THE LONG ISLAND STAR.

A PAINFUL VIEW.

The prospect before us is indeed diversified with light and shade. We are not surprised that G. B. should resolve to prosecute the war with vigor, by sending strong reinforcements to Canada, and a large naval force on our coast. This was to have been expected; and not in the least to be feared by those who know the spirit of this people and the resources of this country, when properly called into action by the government. But it is not without mortification and disgust that we reflect on what a republican congress have done & that they have not done.

Our readers know that the Star has uniformly advocated the war. We have suffered this from England, which it would be deplorable to independence any longer to suffer.

We are therefore friends of a war in fact, which we conceive would bring a speedy issue.

Not a war for the aggrandizement of speculators, or for the upholding of statesmen who are fruitful in expedient for bringing the honor of the nation for the gold of the enemy. Who can look at the following facts, and not blush that such things are?

At the same moment that our contractors find it impossible to procure provisions in sufficient quantities for our soldiers on the lines, whilst their movements are retarded for want of such provisions it is transporting to the coast and sent to supply the troops of our enemy in Spain!

The Sunday on which the news is received in New York, that such of the wounded prisoners of gen. Winchester's army as cannot walk were tomahawked by the enemy, the same Sunday on which the news is received that a large fleet is to be sent to bombard our towns—that same Sunday several large ships were loading in New York with provisions for the enemy!!!

While these things are going on, congress are advised by the committee of ways and means to repeal a part of the non-importation act; and to purchase the manufactures of the enemy—not because the country requires such manufactures, but because we want the revenue which would accrue in their importation!!!

While we are inviting all who are friendly to American freedom, to repair to our standard and enrol themselves against the enemies of that freedom—a large majority of the house of representatives, for the sake of conciliating that enemy, agree to prohibit foreigners from entering our naval service, or even on board merchant vessels! thereby creating a distinction unknown in our constitution, and in a high degree disgusting to those foreigners who have adopted this "land of liberty!" Better to die in the last ditch than truck with the enemy in this sort!!!

Our brave sailors have been *losing* their

priate? by sending them to the bottom of the ocean; but our speculating congress refused that any compensation until advised thereto by the president. They have now with apparent reluctance consented to reward them.

While our privateers have found some of their prizes prove to be blanks, in consequence of the double duties; yet congress refuse to remit them, and privateering is consequently discontinued. While Kentucky and Ohio "bleeds at every pore," our sea ports are busily revolving by the aid of British licensees. While the merciless savages are let loose on our frontier, there are natural Englishmen in every port of the Atlantic. Insulted and injured people! Where are ye to look for the nerve—the patriotic devotion, which distinguished "other times?"

FROM THE AMERICAN.

The leaders of the opposition party have been so long in the habit of applauding every act of the British government, and of condemning every measure of our own administration, that they now proceed with mechanical regularity, in admiring the justice of the one, with no other evidence than that Great Britain has pronounced it just, and in condemning the other, for this reason only, that it has received the approbation of our own government. Many of the late publications which have appeared in federal papers, as well as in the official acts of some of the most eminent of the party, the spirit of anti-American principles is too visible to escape the notice of the most cursory observer.

While federalists are issuing publications containing sentiments of the most dangerous hostility to our government, and expressing the most complete approbation of all the aggressions of Great Britain, they are still inconsistent as to express wishes that all Americans should have one political option; they deplore the loss of our reputation for unanimity, and attribute this loss to accusations publicly alleged against federalists by the republican party.—Are these accusations the origin of the evil? If so, let republicans cease to accuse. But another and more important question may be asked, and let the *Essex* *junto* review their past conduct and answer it. Are not these accusations just? If they are, let those federalists who would promote unanimity, adopt the means best calculated to ensure success by promoting the reformation of their own party—let federalists cease to condemn as unjust and disgraceful a war waged in defense of the inalienable rights of American citizens; let them cease to justify the lawless aggressions of our enemy; to palliate the most flagrant crimes of an infamou—then will republicans cease to accuse.

While Americans are professedly the advocates of the British cause, what other evidence can a foreign nation require that we are a divided people? Men who give their public sanction to a British manifesto, which sanction virtually pronounces, or even legislatures a band of villains, who seek subterfuge and sophistry & palliation for British influence, who pass in silent approbation over crimes too atrocious to be justified; such men convince the world by their own testimony of the existence of a British party in the United States. Who, but a man blinded by his zeal in the British cause, would condemn as unjust the act which obliges some British subjects to retire forty miles from our sea coast? And who but a Briton in principle would assert that Americans during the present war, have enjoyed perfect freedom in the British dominions? Yes, such declarations have been made by men who ask the world to witness their impartiality—And when such sentiments, supported by such falsehoods, are promulgated, under the sanction of the oracles of the party, can we hesitate to believe that their authors are influenced by an attachment which an American, particularly at the present period, should blush to acknowledge.

That cause cannot be just, in whose support it is necessary to decend to falsehood that the American enjoy perfect freedom in the British dominions, who is obliged either to quit the province, or to take up arms against his countryman? Yet the advocates of the royal cause can see no injustice in this act, but cells that measure oppressive, whose adoption is necessary for our own security.

When federalists exhort us to unanimity, every friend to his country will most cordially acquiesce in the exhortation, provided the conditions of this union are consonant to the spirit of republicanism. But how is this object to be attained? Must we be united in opposition to our own government in extolling the justice, the magnanimity, the humanity of G. Britain? Must we be basely unaided in surrendering to British power the rights of American citizens? Yet such must be the character of this union of sentiment; or federalists must abandon the position in which they have long maintained.—Will federalists unite in support of the government which protects them, in defense of the violated rights of American citizens? Then, indeed, is union desirable. But if unanimity of sentiment is only to be attained by sacrificing the principles in defense of which we have taken up arms then must the republican party submit to the evils of political division, and contend alone in their country's cause.

When America was struggling to gain her independence, there was a party who preferred acquiescence in the demands of G. B. to the evils of war. Now, while America is struggling to maintain her independence, is a party who would sacrifice the sovereignty of the nation to be partial advantages of an inglorious peace who would purchase the liberty of their countrymen, permission to navigate the seas. The love of Britain which characterized a certain class of the inhabitants of the U. S. at the period of the American revolution, seems not to be yet extinct; but is revived and heightened by the very circumstances which should befall it from the breasts of Americans forever.

Thomas F. Wells, to be ensign.

Charles Stephens, to be ensign.

Ninth regiment of Infantry.

John W. Cranston, to be second lieutenant.

Joseph Gleason, to be ensign.

Thomas G. Mower, to be surgeon's mate.

Tenth regiment of Infantry.

William S. Hamilton, to be major.

William Lancaster, to be ensign.

James Hill, to be ensign.

Lieutenant regiment of Infantry.

Orsenius C. Merrill, to be major.

Thomas Stanford, to be ensign.

Horace Morris, to be ensign.

Isaac Clark, junior, to be ensign.

Twelfth regiment of Infantry.

Capt. Robert C. Nicholas, (of the 20th reg't) to be major.

Thomas B. Barton, to be ensign.

Matthew M. Chaiborne, to be ensign.

Thirteenth regiment of Infantry.

Capt. Richard M. Malcolm, to be major.

John V. Loring, to be surgeon.

Capt. Samuel Lane, to be major.

George Nichols, to be surgeon's mate.

Fourteenth regiment of Infantry.

Capt. William King, to be major.

First lieutenant Joseph B. Barton, to be captain.

Second lieutenant Richard L. Howell, to be first lieutenant.

Second lieutenant Samuel McCraig, to be first lieutenant.

Ensign William G. Scott, to be second lieutenant.

Ensign John Scott, to be second lieutenant.

Daniel E. Burch, John Rose, and Charles H. Roberts, to be ensigns.

Burton W. Halsey, to be surgeon's mate.

Sixteenth regiment of Infantry.

Capt. Washington Lee, to be major.

William Davenport, to be captain.

Thomas Mahon, to be ensign.

Thomas Evans, to be ensign.

Thomas J. Martin, to be ensign.

Gustavus Baylies, and William Beaumont, to be surgeon's mate.

William Beaumont, transferred to sixth reg't.

Infantry.

Seventeenth regiment of Infantry.

William S. Madison, to be surgeon's mate.

Eighteenth regiment of Infantry.

Horatio Dale, to be ensign.

Frederick Kinlock, to be ensign.

Nineteenth regiment of Infantry.

John Stockton, to be ensign.

Levi Rodgers, to be surgeon's mate.

Daniel Turner, to be surgeon's mate.

Twenty-first regiment of Infantry.

Thomas M. Randolph, to be colonel.

Capt. John Stanard, to be major.

Capt. Lewis L. Taylor, to be major.

Twenty-first regiment of Infantry.

Leonard Ross, to be first lieutenant.

William Ross, to be ensign.

David Hopkins, to be ensign.

Twenty-second regiment of Infantry.

Robert Lucas, to be major.

Ralph Martin, to be major.

George W. Barker, to be captain.

John C. Fayal, to be ensign.

Julio K. Siunate, to be surgeon.

Twenty-third regiment of Infantry.

Major James R. McNally, to be lieutenant.

Horatio G. Armstrong, to be captain.

Lizur B. Canfield, to be captain.

John P. Livingston, to be second lieutenant.

Twenty-fourth regiment of Infantry.

Captain John Baileigh, to be major.

Caleb G. Folks, to be second lieutenant.

Joseph Perkins, to be second lieutenant.

John Butler, to be ensign.

Joseph A. Martin, to be ensign.

Francis Valle, to be ensign.

Anthony Foster, to be surgeon's mate.</



